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Retention of Farm Labor Heads Manpower Solution

Wickard gets power to control farm wages to assure supplies for United Nations — Shuffling of high posts in Cabinet expected—Armed force of 10,800,000 sought by end of 1943.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Six related developments, including an imminent reshuffling of high Cabinet posts, brought the nation's unsolved manpower problem sharply into focus today.

As President Roosevelt appeared ready to make a three-way shift in his administrative personnel and to establish something approaching a closely knit War Cabinet, a whole series of events carried the issue toward final action. The events were these:

1. James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, today formally lifted the ceiling on farm labor, apparently in an effort to check the draining of agricultural workers into factories and to adjust disparities between farm and factory scales. He gave to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, full control over all agricultural wages because "the retention and recruitment of agricultural labor is of prime necessity in supplying the United Nations with needed foods and fibers."

2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are unanimous in insisting that the armed forces of the United States must embrace a total of 10,800,000 by the end of 1943 and it seems clear that industrial and farm manpower will have to be found, even if it involves a longer work-week, without any cutting in on the scheduled development of the Army and Navy.

3. Secretary Wickard's announcement of the 1943 farm production program calls for the largest output in American history and represents, he said today, the "most crucial and important task our farmers ever have been asked to perform."

4. President Roosevelt is working out the last details for the centralization of control of manpower primarily in the hands of the Secretaryship of Labor and this decision is expected to result in the moving of Harold L. Ickes from the Interior to the Labor Department, with Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, going to Interior and Miss Frances Perkins transferring from Labor to Social Security. It is not yet clear whether supervision of Selective Service will be placed under Mr. Ickes.

5. The chairman of all the five congressional committees which have been most active in investigating varied phases of the war effort issued a statement strongly indorsing the merging of all manpower agencies and operations within the Department of Labor. These include Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Representative Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Representative John H. Tolan of California.

6. The congressional leaders went farther. They urged at the same time the early creation of an office of war mobilization which would constitute in effect an economic general staff and embrace under single, central control the whole domestic front of the war program.

In recommending a still closer integration of the domestic management of the whole war effort, the five congressional committee chairmen proposed:

1. That a civilian office, or department, of production and supply be immediately established.

2. That the agencies for manpower and production then be joined through an over-all office of war mobilization, with the director of the office serving as chairman of a committee on requirements and program to bring together representatives of the armed services and representatives of agencies handling manpower, production and supply, technical mobilization and economic stabilization.

3. That to assist the agencies in their work a board of war mobilization should be set up and include in its membership representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and the consuming public.

Farm Production Program

Secretary Wickard's detailed outline of the huge production program for the coming year:

Disclosed that approximately a fourth of all they produce will go to the nation's armed forces and, via lend-lease, to Britain, Russia, China and others in the United Nations' family.

Announcement that meat production must be increased 16 per cent above the 1942 level or nearly 33 per cent above total normal consumption.

Appealed to producers of short-staple cotton to reduce their total acreage by 1,500,000 acres, concentrate on production of long-staple cotton of the Egyptian type which is needed for military uses, and substitute feed grains and peanuts for cotton on the acres to be taken out of production of the fiber.

Provisions for Labor

Mr. Wickard said that the Department would use every resource to ease the shortage of farm labor. This program, he said, would be directed to make labor available in these six ways:

1. The shifting of workers from nonessential to essential crops.

2. The retention of essential key operators and workers on farms through changes in deferment and employment policies of the Selective Service System.

3. The transportation and training of workers from surplus areas who can become year-around workers in the more diversified areas, particularly the dairy regions.

4. The transportation of seasonal workers to work in the harvest of specialty crops.

5. The use of high school youth during the summer months.

6. The use of volunteer city people to help during the harvest seasons.

The Secretary said the new goals set for agriculture "represent the minimum requirements for food produced in this country."

"These requirements, for our own military forces and for our Allies, now represent about one fourth of estimated total food production in 1943," he revealed.

Stricter Rules On Dimout Go In Effect Today

Stores, homes, and autos are affected by order in operation half hour after sunset.

Stricter dimout rules begin a half hour after sunset this evening, as householders, motorists, and storekeepers make last-minute arrangements to comply, under penalty of arrest and censure for being unpatriotic.

The deadline is 5:44 o'clock for those in the extended zone along the New England coast, plus Worcester. Air-raid wardens, who have the direct responsibility of advice and of reporting violations, emphasize that the regulations extend until a half hour before sunrise, which affects many who breakfast long before late winter dawns.

Working under the Nov. 17 order of Maj Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, the wardens reiterate the requirements:

The dimout extends from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise. The evening time is indicated in daily newspaper guides.

Fuel Saving

Shades or paint must cover all but the bottom quarter of all windows and glass doors. Compliance is being aided by the custom in most homes of pulling the blinds down every night and by the advice of fuel experts that as much as 10 per cent of a home's fuel bill can be saved by pulling shades tight except when the sun shines in.

Porch lights, lights in front of a private garage, and other lights used outside homes must be equipped with an opaque shade placed so light shines only downward and does not spread outside a 90-degree cone below the filament of the bulb, a bulb which cannot be stronger than 15 watts.

No light source in any event may be exposed to a line of sight above its own level.

All headlamps on motor vehicles must have their top half blacked out with opaque paint or tape which will not pass light. Half means half, the wardens advise, urging no one to skimp.

The speed limit in the dimout area is 30 miles an hour.

Venetian blinds are permissible provided they are closed and do not face the sea.

Advertising Signs

No outside advertising lights or signs are allowed. Storekeepers must not have more than one 15-watt bulb to every eight linear feet in window displays. Storekeepers have the particular job of providing opaque partitions be-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allies Cut Tunis-Bizerte Rail Line; Soviet Drive at Rzhev Isolates Nazis; War in the Desert Enters New Phase

Retreat of Axis over as Rommel mends lines; Eighth Army success widely felt.

Few correspondents are better equipped to draw a balance sheet of the battle in the Western Desert than Mr. Stevens. The British Eighth Army's drive is the third North African campaign which he has reported from the front lines, in addition to covering the British reoccupation of Ethiopia.

Today's broad survey of the situation answers the question of how General Montgomery broke the Rommel line—and surveys the possibilities that lie ahead.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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CAIRO, Nov. 30—Headlines from many fronts have altered the war picture since that zero hour a month ago when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's massed artillery fired the opening shot of the battle that was itself the start of a much wider world offensive.

The brilliant campaign which to date has ousted the Axis from Egypt and Cyrenaica will perhaps figure in history as a major turning point of the war when the Axis lost and the United Nations gained world initiative.

Smashing the Axis front in Egypt helped insure the success of Allied landings in French North Africa. In turn, these combined operations have already relieved pressure on the Russian Army which has been prompt to seize the opportunity. Even brighter are prospects of future offensive action.

General Montgomery's victory at El Alamein which started this dazzling sequence although complete, was no bargain purchase.

Flanders Fields Technique

A solid, honest price was paid for it in effort, courage and sacrifice in men and equipment on the open field of battle.

Neither craftiness nor slight-of-hand but strength of arms prevailed.

Essentially, Axis forces were severely pounded by superior artillery tanks and air power in a frontal onslaught—the old technique of Flanders Fields.

The geography of the El Alamein position—confined space be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Associated Press

Amphibious Trucks Pursue Nazis in 'Desert'

Floods caused by heavy rains on the Western Desert did not stop these British Eighth Army trucks from moving ahead westward through mud and water to chase Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. Official British photo.

British bombs smash Turin in dual raid—Fortresses hit Japanese destroyers.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

The British First Army has cut the railroad between Bizerte and Tunis and today is only 12 miles from the latter Axis base, at Djedeida. Only a coastal highway kept the two ports from isolation. Judging by the incessant manner in which Allied B-4 Liberator bombers were attacking the ports, as well as Tripoli, there was little likelihood that the highway was still usable.

The Axis was making determined efforts to reinforce the hard-pressed troops in Tunisia, running the gantlet of Admiral Cunningham's naval forces, which reported sinking nine more Axis supply ships headed for Tripoli and damaging severely an Italian 855-ton destroyer. The Allies were announced by Vichy to have been reinforced by armored units.

One submarine of the French Toulon fleet was reported to have reached Algiers. Otherwise the only news of escaped warcraft was that of the French 597-ton submarine Iris, which sailed into Barcelona harbor and seems to have been dismantled by Spanish engineers and the crew interned.

The main interest in the Russian campaign is the opening of the northern Russian advance west of Moscow. So far, the fighting in this sector had been considered a holding action to prevent the Axis from pulling away troops from the north to reinforce those around Stalingrad. It would now appear, however, that the Russians are following the German plan of operating an alternating advance at two points—thus enabling consolidation in one sector, while the advance goes ahead in the other.

The northern Russian advance west of Rzhev is pushing along the Rzhev-Vyazma Railway, threatening the advanced Nazi stronghold of Gzhatsk. Three German-controlled railways have been cut and Velikie Luki, an important railroad center, has been isolated.

Meanwhile, by way of punctuating Mr. Churchill's broadcast warning to Italy, British four-motored freighters carrying four-ton block-wrecking bombs inflicted another devastating raid on Turin, seat of the Fiat and Caproni works. A second raid followed last night, chiefly to record the damage done in the first.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's men were pushing east from Gona to Buna on New Guinea, while Flying Fortresses struck out at New Georgia in the Solomons, at Timor, and other points. Two destroyers were set afire off New Guinea. Two others were driven off.

In the Aleutians, the Japanese have been discovered once more on Attu, westernmost of the islands, after withdrawing from that point in October. Continuous attentions of American airmen on Kiska are believed to have compelled the Japanese to return to Attu.

Air Blitz Brings Italy to Crossroads, Churchill Warns Her to Quit Axis

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—A warning to Italy of the shattering blitz in store for it unless the Italian people overthrow their Fascist and Nazi masters was the note which seemed to ring out above all others in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's war review over the radio yesterday.

Even while the Premier spoke British bombers were on their way to continue pounding Northern Italy where fires are still reported burning from the previous night's devastating raid on Turin when Italians had their first taste of Britain's latest 3½-ton bombs.

Since the moment the Premier left the microphone, the full blast of Britain's radio and propaganda forces has been directed to drumming the British appeal into the consciousness of the Italian people whom Mr. Churchill described as "hardworking, gifted, and once happy with whom until the days of Mussolini the English-speaking world had so many sympathies and never a quarrel."

Situation Greatly Changed

What chance, it is being asked here today, is there of the Italians throwing off the yoke of Fascism and the Gestapo and making a separate peace with the United Nations?

Mr. Churchill's appeal yesterday was a far more robust echo of the call he made to the Italians two years ago at Christmas time. Today the military situation has greatly changed, with mighty Allied striking forces drawing in closer to Italy and its German "portector" now hard-pressed on all sides.

Competent observers here today still see very grave difficulties in the way of Italian revolt.

The latest reports from neutral sources tell of the Nazis pouring troops into Italy which is said to be garrisoned now by 300,000 German soldiers and military police, as well as some 100,000 of the Gestapo.

March of Nazi Troops

A massive transfer of Nazi troops, armor, and air strength in the area between Italy and Greece

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Abridged text of Mr. Churchill's speech: Page 8.

'Explosion' in Italy Expected by Hull

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 30

Secretary of State Hull indicated today that the Government was expecting explosive developments in Italy's internal situation soon.

Mr. Hull was asked at his press conference about reports of serious unrest in various parts of that country, including mutinous behavior in the Army. He replied that he still was assembling reports coming in on that situation and might have some comment to make later.

Meanwhile, he added, one should not be surprised to hear of just such developments in Italy.

Mr. Hull expressed hope that the people of Albania would take advantage of any opportunity to turn against their oppressors and shoot on sight every Italian soldier there.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, who, until shortly before America's entry into the war, was in charge of the Monitor's Rome Bureau.

"Agony grips the fair land of Italy," said Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday.

This agony now approaches a climax. The Italian people look upward, if they dare, into the unloading bomb racks of the British whom they hope will win the war. They look across the Mediterranean into the gun barrels of the Americans who are their friends and kin. This war, which they passionately wished to avoid, already is beginning to break over their homes and cities with the fury of what may develop into an invasion struggle.

Under these grievous circumstances, the reaction of the Italian people is highly complex. It is quite different from the picture of an angry, rebellious people, waiting with outstretched arms for the Yanks to "knock Italy out of the war," which is being glibly spread around today. Italy will be knocked into the war, not out of it.

There is a minority of Italians whose anti-Fascism is deep, militant and implacable enough to be ready for this trial by fire. These are the members of the young republican underground organization and the Communist underground, both of which have been preparing for the day when the United Nations will attack and successfully demoralize the peninsula. Then they will rise from their catacombs and strike.

Led by Conservatism

The position of the more conservative anti-Fascists is less clear. Many middle-class, upper-class and Army groups are sufficiently disillusioned by Mussolini's regime to be classed as convinced anti-Fascists. But their conservative position is such that they do not have that rash and valorous strain which would cause them to disregard the safety of persons, homes, and property and willingly take on the great risks of revolution.

There remains, in this roster of anti-Fascists, the great bulk of the Italian people. As every returned correspondent from Rome has testified in past months, the people in their hearts are allies of the United Nations. But as these eyewitnesses also have declared without exception, they are unarmed and powerless in the face of the Italian and German secret police. Apart from isolated sabotage, they are incapable of successful general rebellion until such time as the power of the Axis has been thoroughly battered from the outside and is ripe for defeat.

On the basis of reports trickling out of Italy and of acquaintance with the Italian scene, it may be stated with confidence that a crisis in the attitude of these people toward the United Nations is at hand. There is a grave question whether they can take the continued bombings which the British Prime Minister predicts, and remain friends of the United Nations.

Axis propagandists already have opened a skillful campaign to take advantage of the new situation. They accuse the British now—and

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Call for 'Fire Trap' Cleanup Follows Night Club Disaster

Three members of the Massachusetts Legislature today appealed to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for immediate closing of night clubs and restaurants which operate below street level and serve liquor. Their letter to the Governor read:

"Due to the terrible catastrophe which occurred on Nov. 28 at the Cocoanut Grove in Boston, we the undersigned call upon you to act immediately and order the closing of all night clubs and restaurants serving liquor and operating below street level within the Commonwealth, in accordance with the powers granted to you by the special session of the 1942 Legislature, Chapter 13, sec. 2, item 3.

(Signed)
Rep. John Henry Carroll (D)
Rep. Charles Caplan (D)
Rep Charles Miller (D)

Over the charred ruins of Boston's Cocoanut Grove night club, scene of a disastrous week-end fire, in which the latest toll indicated that 477 persons had perished and 176 others had been injured, a fire now traced to a liquor-drinking man and a 16-year-old boy, there arose today an aroused public demand for an official cleanup of Boston "fire traps."

Boston's building laws are in a "chaotic condition," subject to "incompetent enforcement, political influence, and careless management," Robert S. Moulton, Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association charged this morning.

"The Cocoanut Grove night club tragedy," he declared, "is clearly due to gross violation of several fundamental principles of fire safety, which have been demonstrated by years of experience in other fires, and which should be well known to everybody."

Disclosure by the City Building Commissioner that night club exits are not governed by laws concerning "places of public assembly" heightened indignation that there could exist in Boston a place where over 650 eating, drinking, and dancing persons could be trapped while the building burned around them.

"Injured Army personnel or dependents of injured or dead Army personnel, needing emergency financial aid hould contact Army Emergency Relief, at the Hotel Buckminster, Kenmore Square, Boston, Phone Beacon 1300, Ext. 510," according to a statment issued today from headquarters of the First Service Command.

Inquiry conducted separately by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and by Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty has already disclosed that of the several Cocoanut Grove exits at least three were locked

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Rumors: How Americans Can Combat Lies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—After analyzing more than 4,500 lies about the war effort which have sprung up, topsy-like, throughout the country, the Office of War Information today suggested five simple rules to help Americans guard against rumors and rumormongers.

"Every American," the report said, "can help win this war by toughening his mind and ears. Every American can help to win this war by refusing to believe or to repeat sensational tsories which are not carried in the newspapers or over the radio. Every American can fight the enemy by refusing to spread suspicion and hate in the United States."

To this end the following recommendations were offered:

Never repeat a rumor.

Do not repeat a rumor verbally even to deny it.

If you know the facts which can spike a rumor, cite the facts promptly.

If you do not know the facts which can stop a rumor, ask the rumor-teller where he got his facts.

Don't give a rumor the benefit of any doubt.

The rumors analyzed by the Office of War Information fall into five general classes:

1. By far the greatest number may be called "hate rumors"; they express prejudice, animosity, or hostility for groups other than the enemy.

2. The second may be classified as "anxiety rumors." They reflect uneasiness or fear and commonly take the form of unfounded reports of Allied disaster or weakness, or of overwhelming enemy strength.

3. A third group, classifiable as "escape rumors" reflect, in the main, wishful thinking about the progress and duration of the war.

4. A few can be classified only as "supernatural rumors"; these contain fantastic prophecies or disaster or impending miracles.

5. Finally, there are a substantial number of "curiosity rumors," which contain amusing or novel tid-bits or supposed "news."

Small Audience in U. S.

A comparison of specific rumors with specific enemy propaganda appeals since Pearl Harbor has shown a relatively low relation between the two. Enemy short-wave radio broadcasts, which reach a very small audience in the United States, have largely been ignored by the American public. These broadcasts do, however, serve to communicate specific propaganda "lines" to enemy sympathizers and enemy agents. There can be little doubt that enemy sympathizers and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Major to Dance? That Was Message!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Even when it's official, you can't always believe it.

Broadcasting from Cairo over CBS, Chester Morrison has just told this one:

A new company messenger clicked his heels before his colonel, saying, "The major's compliments, sir, and he wants three-and-fourpence. He's going to a dance!"

"What's this about a dance?" the colonel thundered over the phone a moment later.

"I'm going to advance, not dance!" the major unscrambled the garbled message. "Send me some reinforcements."

Bulletins

N. Y. Treason Jury Directed to Acquit Leiner

New York, Nov. 30 (AP)—Federal Judge John W. Clancy directed a trial jury today to acquit Helmut Leiner, Astoria gardener accused of aiding two of the eight Nazi saboteurs, on a charge of treason.

United Nations' Supporter Leads Uruguay Vote

Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 30 (AP)—Juan Jose Amezaga, who is pledged to President Baldomir's policies of support for the United Nations, today led a ticket of 10 candidates for president during 1943-1947 on the basis of early returns from yesterday's national election. President Baldomir was not a candidate for re-election.

British Ambassador to Russia Visits London

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, has arrived in London and conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden this morning, a foreign office commentator announced today. Now on leave for an indefinite period, Ambassador Kerr has not been in Britain for nearly five years.

Strike Ends at Ford Motor of Canada Plant

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 30 (AP)—The week-old strike at the Windsor plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada was ended today with acceptance by workers union, the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.), of a proposal for settlement. It was not immediately announced when the men would return to work.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 5:44 p. m., ends Tuesday at 7:23 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:42 p. m., ends Wednesday at 7:24 a. m.

Tunis Isolated:

Allied Wedge Cuts Road to Bizerte

British and American forces, supported by aerial blows at the enemy on both sides of the Mediterranean, have pushed forward to within less than 12 miles of Tunis in a drive which has all but isolated that city and Bizerte, main Axis-held strong point in Tunisia.

The Allied advance was disclosed by a headquarters communiqué which said fighting was progressing east of Djedeida, which is 12 miles northwest of Tunis on the Tunis-Bizerte railroad. This indicated the Allies were driving a wedge straight toward the coast to separate the Axis strongholds.

Bizerte was the target of an attack by Allied planes which scored hits on the naval base, the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Fatalities and Injured in Fire Disaster at Boston's Cocoanut Grove Night Club

Only 367 Identified of 477 Killed in Fire

Of the 477 reported killed in the Cocoanut Grove fire Saturday night, only 367 have yet been identified. A partial list, with as many addresses as are known, follows:

A

Abernathy, John Howard, U. S. Coast Artillery.
Abernathy, Catherine M., 410 Memorial Drive, Cambridge.
Alamu, Joseph, 34 Morton Street, Dorchester.
Alario, Joseph D., 54 Morton Street, Dorchester.
Altieri, Fred L., United States Army.
Ambrose, Marion, 42 Vine Street, Winchester.
Anderson, Shirley E., 10 Belknap Street, Arlington.
Ansin, Beatrice, 27 Channing Road, Brookline.
Ansin, Edward, 27 Channing Road, Brookline.
Antico, Sophie, 1 Benedict Street, Somerville.
Armstrong, Frank H., 60 Forest Avenue, Framingham.
Arnold, Herbert Collins, Jr., 1175 Broadway, Hewett, N. Y.
Asher, Harry, Garden Hotel, Boston.
Ashland, Lieut. Charles, U. S. N.

B

Baer, Arnold M., 10 Florence Street, Dover, N. H.
Bagley, John E., 4 Brooks Street, Whitinsville.
Baron, Mrs. Rhea, 1496 Beacon Street, Brookline.
Baron, Paul, 1496 Beacon Street, Brookline.
Bauer, Karol Raymond, 298 Beacon Street, Boston club entertainer.
Belzarine, Frank J., 50 Connecticut Avenue, East Natick, club head waiter.
Bellows, Hiram, 96 Morris Street, Southbridge.
Bernstein, Joseph M., 78 Falmouth Street, Portland, Maine.
Bernstein, Amelia, 58 Kenwood Street, Portland, Maine.
Bigger, Robert A., 66 Butler Street, Worcester.
Bizzosero, Ernest, 17 Squanto Road, Quincy.
Boratyn, Joseph A., 47 Edgemere Avenue, Whitinsville.
Brady, Alice, 274 East Street, Walpole.
Brennan, Margaret, 45 Temple Street, Boston.
Broderick, Arthur C., 57 Neil Street, Marlboro.
Brooks, Virginia, 817 Washington Street, Winthrop.
Burr, Margaret, no address.

C

Cake, Henry Epes, Lieut. U. S. N. R., 1408 W. 50th Street, Norfolk, Va.
Campbell, James, address undetermined.
Caparella, Felix., 44 High Street, Waltham.
Caparella, Mrs. Helen L., 44 High Street, Waltham.
Capone, Charles, Jr., 44 Wellesmere Road, Roslindale.
Caradonna, Vito, 21 Merrymount Street, Quincy.
Carbone, Paul M. Jr., 4 Criswick Road, Brighton.
Carbone, Ruth M., 4 Chiswick Road Brighton.
Carey, Joseph, 299 Eliot Street, Milton.
Carey, Patricia, 1 Locust Park, Everett.
Carlson, Lorraine, of Brockton.
Carroll, Joseph A., 69 Academy Avenue, E. Weymouth.
Casavant, Stephen, 39 Dresser Street, Southbridge.
Charles, Robert S., Oak Park, Illinois.
Chiampa, Jennie, 220 Hanover Street, Boston.
Chiras, Miss Anna, 232 Vernon Street, Worcester.
Cachock Stachia, 1 Essex Street, Salem.
Clancy, Joseph, 18 Narragansett Road, Quincy.
Clark, Clyde C., 171 Court Street, Keene, N. H.
Clark, Mrs. Clyde C., 171 Court Street, Keene, N. H.
Cobb, John C., Millen Hall, '42 Harvard Business School, Green Bay, Wis.
Cohen, Earl, 141 Homestead Street, Roxbury.
Cohen, Evelyn, 141-143 Homestead Street, Roxbury.
Cohen, Laura C., 82 Fowler Street, Dorchester.
Colburn, George P., 39 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Coleman, Maxine, Hollywood, Calif., and Hotel Bradford.
Coleman, Mrs. Robert, 184 Greeley Street, Clinton.
Collins, Mary A., 134 Walnut Street, Everett.
Conley, Margaret, 727 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Connick, Harry James, 86 Bowdoin Street, Boston.
Conlin, Monica, 22 Abbott Street, Worcester.
Connally, Arthur R., 11 Normandy Road, Newton.
Connell, Francis, 158 Orange Street, Roslindale.
Coughlin, William, 1,273 Hyde Park Avenue, Hyde Park.
Countney, Patrick J., 21 Stearns Street, Cambridge.
Crowley, Joseph D., 65 Rockland Street, West Roxbury.
Currier, Marjorie, 14A Cherry Street, Somerville.
Curtin, Miss Elaine W., Locust Road, Eastham.
Curtin, Norrine, 42 Clay Street, North Cambridge.
Cushing, John H., Hampton, N. H.

D

J. H. D., Corporal, 6th Army Corps, Providence.
Daley, Helen J., of 26 Clifton Street, Roxbury.
Dawalidy, Samuel, of Lawrence.
Daly, Mrs. Lillian, 71 Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain.
Deignan, Alice G., no address.
Delander, Donald, U. S. C. G.
Dematteo, John L., 185 Cornell Street, Roslindale.
Derbyshire, Robert McCann, 20 Faneuil Road, Waltham.
Devine, Thomas A., 29 Homer Road, Quincy.
Di Filenpo, Maria, 36 Cottage Street, East Boston.
Dinneen, Joseph, 5 Watson Place, Winchester.
Donovan, William F., 84 Selwyn Street, Roslindale.
Dorsey, John T., 15 Pilgrim Road, North Weymouth.
Downer Gerald, 17 Columbus Avenue, Beverly.
Downer, Virginia, Mrs., 29 Washington Street, Beverly.
Doyle, John F., 522 Green Street, Cambridge.
Ducey, Mrs. Alice, 15 Pilgrim Road, North Weymouth.
Ducey, John T., formerly of 17 Abbott Street, Medford, now resident of Weymouth.
Duffey, Rita, 219 South Street, Boston.
Duggan, Mrs. Mary, 16 Hartwell Street, Waltham.
Duhamel, Charles, 19 High Street, Millis.
Dwyer, Ruth M., 28 Winthrop Street, Milton.
Dzendolet, Arthur, Lieut., J. G., U. S. N., 81 Highland Avenue, Cambridge.

E

Echerle, Lawrence L., 422 W. 58th Street, Kansas City, Kan.
Edward, John, M. I. T., U. S. Navy.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan, Jr., U. S. Navy.
Elliott, Marion M., 46 Dickman Road, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Estes, Jerome R., U. S. C. C.

F

Falcone, Samuel, 1 Verdi Road, Worcester.
Fauci, Charles, 161 Cliff Road., Wellesley.
Feeny, Timothy A., Oakland Street, Medford.
Feeny, Mrs. Timothy, Oakland Street, Medford.
Fitzpatrick Helen Joan, 34 Dix Street, Worcester.
Feingold, Harold, 97 Miner Street, Providence.
Fiorelli, Salvatore, 159 Adams Street, Dorchester.
Fine, Edna Miss, 50 St. Paul Street, Brookline.
Finnegan, Pauline, 14 Clearview Avenue, Stoneham.
Fisher, Theodore, 1666 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton.
Fitch, E. R., 43 Institute Road, Worcester.
Fitzgerald, Henry T., U. S. A., Lake Street, Wilmington.
Fitzgerald, James J., Lake Street, Wilmington.
Fitzgerald, John, Lake Street, Wilmington.
Fitzgerald, Marguerite, 69 Bryant Avenue, Quincy.
Fitzgerald, Michael J., 103 Gray Street, Quincy.
Fitzgerald, Wilfred H., Lake Street, Wilmington.
Floyd, Elizabeth, 36 Webster Street, Quincy.
Fogel, Edward J., 11 Fayette Street, Cambridge.
Ford, Albert R., 40 Cutler Street, Winthrop.
Ford, James H., 68 Easton Street, Allston.
Ford, Joseph A., William Street, Southbridge.
Ford, Lawrence P., 58 Plymouth Street, Quincy.
Fora, Sadie, Pittsburg, Calif., Wellesley.
Forsay, Warren, 372 Bluff Street, Worcester.
Fortunati, Joseph, Hanson Street, Somerville.
Fox, Mildred L., 6 Washington Avenue, Cambridge.
Frutman, Jeanne, Mrs., 89 Auburn Street, Brookline.

G

Gartland, Ethel F., 15 Haskell Street, Allston.
Gattuma, Grace, 14 Zella Street, Roslindale.
Garibo, Mrs. Lillian, 357 Prospect Street, Cambridge.
Gibbons, Joan, 108 Chestnut Street, Jamaica Plain.
Gilbride, Caroline, 44 Grant Street, Swampscott.
Gilman, Bernard J., County Street, Attleboro.
Gillis, Victor, 20 Main Street, Auburn, Maine.
Goldman, Robert J., 184 Greeley Street, Clinton.
Goldstein, Beatrice, 490 Norfolk Street, Dorchester.
Gordon, Isaac, 56 Charlotte Street, Dorchester.
Gordon, Minnie, 56 Charlotte Street, Dorchester.
Gorvine, Max, 65 Nathan Avenue, Revere.
Goss, Eugene L., Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., 229 B. Quadrangle, Blairtown, S. A., 229 B. Quadrangle, Iowa City, Iowa.
Gottfried, Mildred, Miss, 38 Wilcock Street, Dorchester.
Gould, Lester, 8 Laredo Street, Roxbury.
Grady Mary A. Miss, 14 Lisbon Street, Providence, R. I.
Griffin, Helen C., Miss, 330 Primrose Street, Haverhill.
Gross, Eugene, 1 Addington Road, Brookline.
Gudnosky, Leah, 46 Shepard Street, Lynn.
Gulfridge, Caroline, 44 Grant Street, Swampscott.
Guy, Howard A., 174 West 81st Street, New York, also known as Guy Howard.

H

Haines, Hubert W., 89 Prescott Street, Cambridge.
Hamilton, Claire, 430 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Harry, John R., U. S. N.
Healy, Helen, 10 Verdun Street, Dorchester.
Healy, William E., 17 St. Lukes Road, Boston.
Hearne, Alonzo G., Ensign, U. S. N., 101 Dudley Street, Medford.
Herman, George, 14 Hatherly Road, Brighton.
Hey, John, U. S. N., Foley, Fla.
Hildreth, Charles, Jr., 93 Plantation Street, Worcester.
Hill, Agnes, 38 Sargeant Street, Dorchester.
Hillman, David J., 135 Central Park West, New York.
Hirtle, Charles S., 673 Belmont Street, Belmont.
Holland, Katherine M., 11 Topcliff Street, Dorchester.
Homel, Dr. Charles, 19 High Street, Millis.
Hope, John A., 1412 Beacon Street, Waban.
Hubert, Louise, Wells Street, Wellesley.
Hyman, Pauline F., no address.

I

Isaacson, Arnold, 10 Fowler Street, Quincy.
Jenkins, James, Harvard student; son of a Fort Bragg colonel.
Johnson, Eric A, 36 Rollins Road, Worcester.
Jones, Stephen H., Ensign, 4303 Gelston Drive, Baltimore, Md.
Judelkis, Frances, Mrs., of 405 East Seventeenth Street, Mount Boston.

K

Kahn, Louis J., no address.
Kaplinsky, Ann, 35 Martin Street, Holyoke.
Karmohn, Ruth, Stearns Road, Brookline.
Kasnow, George S., 1110 River Street, Hyde Park.
Katzman, Marvin, U. S. N.
Kelley, James Patrick, Sergeant, U. S. M. C., 244 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.
Kelly, Mary, 21, Myrtle Street, Lowell.
Kenney, Lawrence F., 15 Colonial Avenue, Dorchester.
Kenney, Mrs Marie, 15 Colonial Avenue, Dorchester.
Keshen, Barbara, 18 Boulevard Terrace, Brighton
King, Walter M., 22 Fairwell Block, Cambridge.
Kirwin, Elizabeth, 87 Fairmount Street, Malden.
Kitt, Eloise F., 178 Commonwealth Avenue, bridge.
Klein, Russell E., Bowdoin Avenue, Dorchester.
Klouber, Allan L., Harvard student, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Knox, Ruth M., 473 East 8th Street, South Boston.
Kwarton, Estelle, Miss, 151 Brayton Road, Brighton.

L

Labella, Shirley, 107 Parker Ave., Newton Highlands.
Lasley, Shirley, 38 Fenway, Boston.
Levine, Claire, 88 Hazelton Street, Mattapan.
Levitan, Mrs. Lois, 14 Kilsythe Terrace, Brighton.
Levy, Mrs. Jean, 100 Seaver Street, Roxbury.
Linehand Edward J.
Lolo, Boris H., 14 Tinter Street, Worcester.
Looby, Marion, 52 Grantwood Road, Worcester.
Lowan, Edward, 84 Davis Avenue, Brookline.
Lowe, George T., 22 Lynde Street, Boston.
Lundgren, Sirka, 51 Riverdal Street, Allston.

M

Mahoney, Margaret, no address.
Marcana, Marie, 118 Richmond Street, Boston.
Marchi, Jon, 27 Webster Street, Arlington.
Marks, Myer, 36 Park Street, Brookline.
Marotta, Alice, 79 Tremont Street, Lynn.
Marotta, Serg. Anthony, U. S. M. C., 39 Tremont Street, Lynn.
Martel, Raymond B., 499 Hamilton Street, Southbridge.
Mason, Marie, 32 Chestnut Street, Boston.
MacMillan, Mrs Donald, 40 Ruthvan Street, Quincy
McCann, John L, 189 Walnut Street. Leominster
McCann, Mrs. Katherine, 115 Fenway Drive, West Newton.
McCarthy, Edward J., 25 Thorn Lea Road, Brockton.
McCarthy, Ellen N., 25 Thorn Lea Road, Brockton.
McCarthy, Eleanor, 18 Hodgdon Terrace, West Roxbury.
McCarthy, Timothy, 36 Washington Street, Charlestown.
McCullough, Natalie, 51 Main Street, Saugus.
McCormack, Mary E., 630 Columbia Road, South Boston.
McCurdy, Virginia, 148 Merrymount Road, Quincy.
McDermott, Grace, entertainer, New York.
McDevitt, Verna, 39 Pleasant Street, Hudson.
McDonald, Norma, 39 Worley Street, West Roxbury.
McDonough, Martha, 145 Englewood Avenue, Brighton.
McFarlin, James, 53 Mansfield Street, Allston.
McFarlin, Mrs. Margaret, 53 Mansfield Street, Allston.
McFarlin, Marted, 53 Mansfield Street, Allston.
McGreevy, Mrs. Ruth, 300 Bellevue Street, West Roxbury.
McLaughlin, Arthur G., 30 Fordham Road, West Newton.
McLean, William R., 389 Court Street, Plymouth.
McMillen, Mrs. Donald, 40 Ruthain Street, Quincy.
Meade, Arthur D., Corp., U. S. A., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Melleir, Gray Whitall, 82 Mercy Street, Southbridge.
Melvin, Fred, 33 Magazine Street, Cambridge.
Meserve, Wilbur S., 4 Cutting Street, Winchester.
Meyer, Louis T., 25 Plant Court, Jamaica Plain.
Miller, Ray W., 82 Marcy Street, Southbridge.
Mobato, Anthony, staff sergeant, United States Marine Corps.
Maassa, John, 12 Prentiss Street, Worcester.
Morgan, Justin C., 36 Highland Avenue, Cambridge.
Mulkern, Mary Agnes, South Avenue, Attleboro.
Mullin, Charles T., Lieut., U. S. N.
Murphy, Catherine, 115 Willard Street West Quincy.
Murphy, Catherine Louise, 85 Brent Street, Dorchester.
Murphy, Harold E., no address.
Murphy, John Eugene, Framingham.
Murphy, Robert S., 19 Craig Street, Cambridge.
Murray, John J., 30 Woodford Street, Dorchester.
Murray, Mrs. Alice, 30 Woodford Street, Dorchester.

N

Nash, Helen, 47 Cushing Street, Wollaston.
Nash, Louis J., 47 Cushing Avenue, Wollaston.
Nelson, Carl E., 32 Coolidge Avenue, Braintree.
Norton, Robert, 48 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
Noyes, Lieut. John, Lake Forest, Ill.
Noyes, Mrs. John, Lake Forest, Ill.
Noyes, Robert R., 455 Spring Street, West Bridgewater.

O

Ober, Douglas I., 40 Woodbine Terrace, Auburndale.
O'Brien, Francis A., 25 Stockton Street, Dorchester.
O'Brien, Helen, 13 Fletcher Terrace, Watertown.
O'Dea, Winifred Miss, 1393 Washington Street, Norwood.
O'Neil, Miss Ann, 28 Decatur Street, Cambridge.
O'Neil, Claudia, Mrs., 101 Montgomery Street, Cambridge.
O'Neil, Isabelle, Highland Avenue, Fall River.
O'Neil, Thomas H., 460 Chancery Street, New Bedford.
O'Neill, Mrs. Thomas, 460 Chancery Street, New Bedford.
O'Neil, Kathleen, 87 Mason Terrace, Brookline.
O'Leary, Joseph, Coast Guard, Roxbury.
O'Sullivan, Mary, Berkshire Avenue, Holyoke.

P

Pakos, John P., Ensign, U. S. N., Haverhill.
Pare, Norman J., 88 George Street, Medford.
Penardi, Dominic, 96 Monks Street, Stoughton.
Pendstock, Roderick, no address.
Pierce, Richard F., 107 Ocean Street, Dorchester.
Place, Eulah Marie, Miss, 344 Nevada Street, Newtonville.
Plager, Richard, 151 Walnut Street, Chelsea.
Playden, Marilyn, Miss., 32 Elm Street, Rockville, Conn.
Plenty, Shadrick E., Negro, 200 Norfolk Street, Cambridge.
Powell, John, Cambridge, formerly of Brockton.
Powers, Dorothy, 415 West 4th Street, South Boston.
Preble, Ruth Irene, 35 Warren Street, Medford.
Prendergast, Robert, 25 Mason Terrace, Brookline.
Prole, Hazel, 19 Worth Street, Worcester.

Q

Quinlan, John L., U. S. A.

R

Rapp, Walter R., 21 Wood Street, Milton.
Raince, Osborne, U. S. A. (Engineering Corps at M. I. T.)
Resnick, Alice, 19 Browning Street, Dorchester.
Resnick, Stanley, 19 Browning Street, Dorchester.
Riley, Carleton D., 15 Prescott Street, Boston.
Rifkin, Pauline, 62 Clement Road, Newton.
Riviore, Henry, 7 Morrison Road, Braintree.
Roberto, Mary, 4 Emerald Street, Wakefield.
Robinson, Braddus, 76 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.
Rogers, Mildred A., 50 Varnum Street, Lowell.
Roland, Lieut. Wm. J., Gladstone, Mich.
Rosenforb, Albert D., 40 Cutler Street, Winthrop.
Rosenbaum, Doris, 83 Shirley Avenue, Revere.
Ross, Edward J., 99 Woodcliff Street, Roxbury.
Roumeliotis, Christus, 479 Essex Street, Lynn.
Ruben, Myrna, of 85 Chester Avenue, Chelsea.
Russell, Ensign Carl B., Dayton, Ohio.
Russell, Roberta, 32 Clark Street, Everett.
Ryan, Miss Laura W., 75 Cleveland Street, Arlington.

S

Saint Pierre, E. O., Slade Street, Belmont.
Salmon, Catharine, 348 Oak Street, Clinton.
Salmon, James J., Beacon Street, Clinton (U. S. N.),
Saunders, Lee McIntosh, Jr., 4 Churchill Road, Winchester.
Schorling, Conrad E., 34 Fairmount Street, Springfield.
Schwartz, Jacob, 1412 Beacon Street, Woburn, or 54 Shirley Avenue, Revere.
Sebberberg, Arthur, New York.
Seidman, Joseph, 24 Leonard Avenue, Cambridge.
Seletsky, Philip, 37 Ferncroft Road, Waban.
Seletsky, Philip, 37 Ferncroft Road, Waban.
Shackman, Joseph, 21 Nelson Road, Peabody.
Shackman, Joseph, 21 Nelson Road, Peabody.
Shanker, Monty W., 9 Browning Avenue, Dorchester.
Sharby, Fred Paul, Sr., 340 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.
Sharby, Fred P., Jr., 340 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.
Sherwood, Howard W., 52 Main Street, Plymouth.
Singer, D. L., U. S. N.
Slate, Ethel L., 52 Dysart Street, Quincy.
Slattery, James W., Richards Avenue, Cambridge.
Spies, Royal Leo, U. S. N., San Diego, Calif.
Steenson, John L., 562 Center Street, Jamaica Plain.
Steenson, Marion G., 562 Center Street, Jamaica Plain.
Stern, Charles, 1776 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton.
Stewart, Mrs. Margaret, 587 Winthrop Street, West Medford.
Stone, Lawrence, 9 Crawford Street, Roxbury.
Strogoff, Hyman, Hatherly Road, Brighton.
Stuart, Bartlett, 20 Harrison Street, Reading.
Sullivan, Albert C., U. S. A., Montgomery, Ala.
Sullivan, Sergeant John J, Meridan, Miss.
Sullivan, Joseph G., 4 Devens Place, Charlestown.
Sullivan, Louise, 54 Revere Street, Quincy.
Sullivan, Margaret V., 15 Forest Avenue, Ansonia, Conn.
Sullivan, Horien, 55 Walk Hill Street, Jamaica Plain.
Sullivan, Raymond F., 681 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn. (M. I. T. student).
Summer, Rose, Miss, 41 Bellavista Road, Brighton.
Summer, Sally, Miss, 41 Bellavista Road, Brighton.
Supowitz, Bernard, 64 Garland Street, Chelsea
Susman, Miss Bernice F., 5609 Springfield Avenue, Philadelphia.
Swan, Joseph Francis, 16 Sheridan Drive, East Milton.
Swan, Ensign Scovel Brown, Jr., U. S. N., 1019 Beacon Street, Brookline, and 28 East Bennette Street, Kingston, Pa.

T

Taft, Carolyn, 896 Central Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
Tattrie, Aurice, Mrs., 28 Myrtle Street, Ashland.
Tattrie, Earl, 28, Myrtle Street, Ashland, Waltham Watch Company executive.
Taylor, Lawrence I., 38 Intervale Street, Roxbury.
Thorne Carroll, 49 Edgemere Road, Quincy.
Trainor, William, address undetermined.

V

Vegdor, Jack, 137 Englewood Avenue, Brighton.
Ver Standig, 220 Chelsea Street, East Boston.
Vesce, Lisla, 15 North Avenue, Revere, a nurse.
Vucessovich, Edith, Herrick Street, Beverly.

W

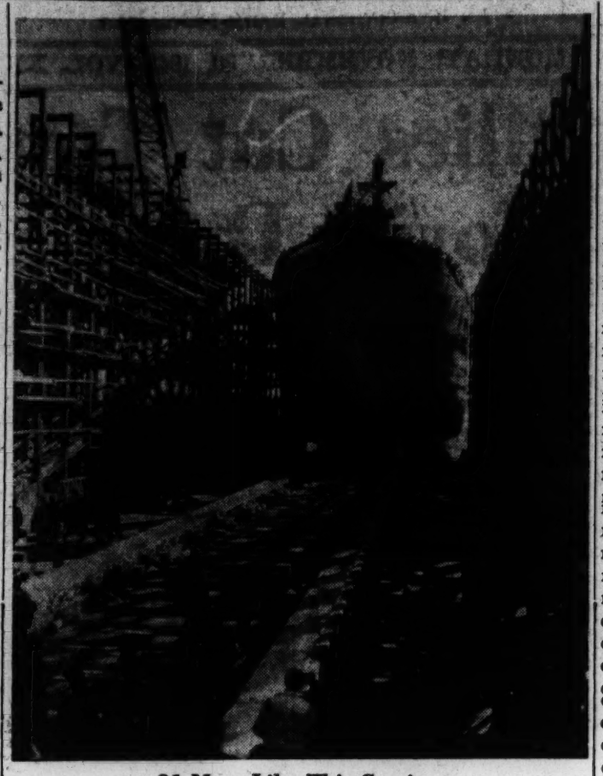
Warren, William H., 74 Fenway, Boston.
Wasserman, Mrs. Adelaide, 131 Freeman Street, Brookline
Wasserman, Theodore, 241 Berry Avenue, Portland Maine.
Weiner, Max, 66 Chiswick Road, Brighton.
Welch, Helen, 28 Lebanon Street, Winchester.
Welsh, Norma, Radcliffe student from Port Washington, New York.
Wessling, Christine, 14 Sunnybank Road, West Roxbury.
Wessling, John A., 14 Sunnybrook Road, West Roxbury, and Portland, Maine.
Whitmarsh, William, 25 Rowena Street, Dorchester.
Whitmarsh Ella, Mrs., 25 Rowena Street, Dorchester.
Widdop, Robert Jr., 229 Ferrington Street. Wollaston.
Wilding, Irma, Miss, 351 Washington Street, Quincy.
Wiener, Slea, 232 School Street, Somerville.
Winslow, Gilbert W., 83 Sumner Avenue, Springfield.
Winslow, Miss Kay, Dorchester.
Wright, Susane, 800 Beacon Street, Boston.

Y

Yaffee, Florence, 19 Sea Foam Avenue, Winthrop.
Yanner, Shirley Miss, 28 Supple Street, Roxbury.
Young, William J., 34 Oakland Street, Medford.

Z

Zall, Mrs. Genet, 1915 Court Street, Plymouth.
Zidgor, Jack, 137 Englewood Avenue, Brighton.
Zietsoff, Norman, 769 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



31 More Like This Coming

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Added to the ever-growing United States merchant fleet is the 10,500-ton William Coddington, launched Nov. 28 by the Rheem Manufacturing Company here as the first Rhode Island vessel built for oceangoing cargo since the days of sail. It is the first of 32 "Liberties" being built in the yard for the merchant fleet by the end of 1943. Ground for the yard was broken only last March.

Army-Navy Relief Drive Totals In

Moviegoers and film theaters of this State played an important part in the nation-wide Army and Navy Relief drive put on last May under sponsorship of the War Activities of the Motion Picture Industry.

Based on a final accounting from National Chairman, Nicholas M. Schenck, this State turned in $83,430.35 to the national funds.

In Washington, final checks have been turned over to Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, for the Army Relief and Admiral Richardson for Navy Relief—the total reaching $2,069,180. This is the largest amount ever realized in a national movie theatre collection drive.

A feature of the drive is the fact that the expenses of operating it, nationally, hit the low figure of 2.36 per cent.

Highway Traffic Shows Big Drop

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—Connecticut's holiday highway traffic dropped almost to a third of its peacetime level, police and highway officials agreed after scanning reports from all parts of the State.

"There was no interstate and intercity traffic to speak of," said State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, "and that used to constitute the Thanksgiving traffic."

Although Highway Commissioner William J. Cox noted a 40 to 50 per cent decrease in traffic compared with last year in the State as a whole, the cut was even more pronounced on main arteries.

The Milford toll house on the Merritt Parkway-Wilbur Cross route clocked only 5,162 cars Thursday, compared to 15,687 a year ago. At the Greenwich toll house the score was 10,277 to 26,822.

Wellesley Charts New Child Course

In recognition of the urgent need for child-care centers and trained personnel to operate them, Wellesley College has just designed a new course, "Education for Child Care Service," it is announced.

This course will be offered in the second semester, and students will begin their study during the eight-week winter vacation with supervised practice in daytime care of children.

Those trained during the winter period will qualify for certification by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for the care of children in emergency centers, it was explained.

Wage Claims And Analysis Offices Open

A wage analysis office was set up in Boston today to help in the adjustment of wage claims over New England. This takes care of a new war need, for every demand for higher wages in the region must now clear through Boston.

Also the new regional office of the War Labor Board, through which all such wage claims will clear, reported today that it was doing business.

Thus the New England end of the wage stabilization program of the Federal Government is now functioning and rapidly rounding out its machinery.

Wage stabilization was recently adopted by President Roosevelt and Congress to hold down soaring wages in order to prevent inflation. This task was turned over to the National War Labor Board. In general no wage increase in the country can be effected without the approval of the Board.

Flooded with the wage cases pouring in upon it at Washington, the Board decentralized its administration a short time ago by establishing 10 regional offices. That of the first region is here in Boston.

Today's addition to the new wage system here is supplied by the Wage Analysis division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington. Its New England office will be in charge of Miss Frances M. Jones, who comes from the headquarters of the Bureau at the Capital.

The field of this new unit will be largely to assist in claims for wage increases made because of inequalities in pay in comparable plants. The wage analysts here will do research work, supply data on wage levels, etc.

The wage analysis office, in brief, will take care of the statistical requirements of the regional office of the War Labor Board.

As to this office, it has already received well over 100 requests for wage increases. Most of these are claims for advances based on other than failure to receive a 15 per cent increase in pay since January of 1941.

Anent the beginning of work by the New England office of the War Labor Board, Saul Wallen, the Acting Regional Director, said today:

"All of the 17 offices in New England through which claims for wage adjustments will be received are now functioning. These are the offices of the Wage and Hour division of the Department of Labor.

"Claims for adjustments are now getting consideration here at the regional office, and some are already being acted upon.

"We have received a number of cases in which a wage increase is asked on the claim that the employees have not received the 15 per cent wage increase since Jan. 1, 1941, which the Board has stated in its wage policy will be a basis it will consider in approving wage adjustments.

"These claims come in the province in which this regional office can act directly.

"Other cases have come in which are based on inequalities in pay which are claimed to exist between the plant and competing plants in the same area. These we forward to Washington with recommendations according to the circumstances."

Mr. Wallen is located at 10 Post Office Square. The Boston office of the Wage and Hour division, through which all local cases are initiated and to which all Boston inquiries should be directed, is in the Old South Building at 294 Washington Street. Also in the Old South Building is the Wage Analysis division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Injured in Cocoanut Grove Fire Listed

A partial list of those reported injured in the Cocoanut Grove fire is given here, with addresses where possible, and the name of the hospital where each person is at present.

Injured

Alwelf, Paul (Harvard student), St. Elizabeth's.
Arrivelle, Adelaid, 52 Avon Street, Lawrence, City Hospital.
Atkins, Phyllis, 90 Humphrey Street, Dorchester, City Hospital.
Balkan, Estelle, 113 Pleasant Street, Winthrop, City Hospital.
Barns, Robert E., Jr., 21 Mallon Hall, Harvard, Massachusetts General.
Bean, Robert, 415 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, City Hospital.
Bellingar, Albert, Whitinsville, Massachusetts General.
Bennett, Gorton, Dr., Boston City Hospital, City Hospital.
Billings, John, City Hospital.
Bouvier, Louise, 277 South Street, Southbridge, City Hospital.
Boyen, Kathleen, 266 Eighth Street, South Boston, City Hospital.
Bowen, Kathleen, 266 Gates Street, South Boston, City Hospital.
Breen, Martin, 131 Howard Street, North Braintree, City Hospital.
Brown, Grace, no address, City Hospital.
Brusk, Fred, 72 Foster Street, Cambridge, City Hospital.
Burns, James, 14 Longfellow Street, Dorchester, City Hospital.
Burns, Robert E., Jr., Harvard College, U. S. A., Massachusetts General.
Burns, Wm., Ensign, U. S. N., Harvard College, Peter Bent Brigham.
Byrne, James, 14 Longfellow Street, Dorchester, City Hospital.
Canning, Mary, 22 Abbott Street, Worcester, Massachusetts General.
Carroll, Robert, U. S. S. Tuscaloosa, City Hospital.
Carroll, Mrs. Margaret, 69 Academy Avenue, Weymouth, City Hospital.
Carter, Raymond, C. G., City Hospital.
Cavallo, Louis, 12 St. Charles Street, Boston, Massachusetts General.
Chiampa, Eleanor, Newton, Massachusetts Memorial.
Chiampa, Lt. Benjamin, U. S. A., Peter Bent Brigham.
Christian, Adrian, Fort Devens, City Hospital.
Clark, Anne, 171 Court Street, Keene, N. H., Massachusetts General.
Clougherty, Peggy, 178 West Seventh Street, South Boston, City Hospital.
Cobb, Elisha, 145 Langley Road, Newton Center, Massachusetts General.
Coellette, Alfred, 12 Lauder Street, Lynn, City Hospital.
Collins, Lawrence, C. G., 320 Washington Street, Somerville, City Hospital.
Coughlin, Helen, 79 Ossippee Road, Somerville, City Hospital.
Coughlin, James, 79 Ossipee Road, Somerville, City Hospital.
Cron, E. J., 1 Addington Road, Brookline, City Hospital.
Cull, John, U. S. N., Fargo Barracks, Peter Brent Brigham.
Cummings, Mary, 5 Chester Avenue, Waltham City Hospital.
Cushing, Irene Mrs., Landing Road, Hampton, N. H., Massachusetts General.
Daniels, Vera, 61 William Street, Roxbury, City Hospital.
Davis, Henrietta (Miss), 417 Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway, Brookline, Massachusetts General.
Davis, Margaret, 36 Woodfred Street, Dorchester, City Hospital.
Davis, Saul, 417 Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway, Brookline, Massachusetts General.
Deagle, Gloria, 43 Waban Street, Newton, City Hospital.
Dee, Anna, 10 Bromfield Street, Somerville, City Hospital.
DeSisti, Michael, Soldiers Field Station, Harvard, City Hospital.
Dreyfus, Adele, 37 University Road, Brookline, City Hospital.
Dreyfus, Dr. Joseph, 37 University Road, Brookline, City Hospital.
Duchesne, Donata, Grosvenordale, Conn., City Hospital.
Duchesne, Dorothy, North Grosvenordale, Conn., City Hospital.
Duggan, James F., 16 Hartwell Street, Waltham, Massachusetts General.
Dunlap, Scott, Hotel Statler, City Hospital.
Edelin, Lieut. Joseph, West End Avenue, Newark, N. J., City Hospital.
Edwards, John Lieut., Bostonia Hotel, U. S. N., City Hospital.
Elder, John, U. S. N., 495 Summer Street, Boston, City Hospital.
Eldon, John, 495 Summer Street, Boston, City Hospital.
Emerson, Margaret, 21 Clifton Street, Malden, City Hospital.
Engel, Harry, 39 East 60th Street New York, City Hospital.
Fanchaur, William, 16 Prospect Street, Winchester, City Hospital.
Feeney, Mrs. Timothy, 44 Oakland Street, Medford, City Hospital.
Finneran, Joseph, 53 St. Alphonsus Street, Roxbury, City Hospital.
Fitzgerald, Edward, 69 Grant Street, Somerville, City Hospital.
Fitzgerald, Ellen, 69 Bryant Avenue, Quincy, City Hospital.
Ford, Doris, 68 Easton Avenue, Allston, City Hospital.
Freedman, Shirley, 39 Avondale Street, West Newton, Massachusetts General.
Freeley, Eleanor, 15 Tromlett Street, Dorchester, City Hospital.
Friedl, Frederick, 42 Mellon Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts General.
Gaddis, Mary, 83 Dover Street, Somerville, City Hospital.
Gaddis, Marion, 83 Dover Street, Somerville, City Hospital.
Garcia, Robert, discharged, home.
Garcio, Roberta, Broadway Hotel, Boston, City Hospital.
Gatturna, Francis, 14 Zellar Street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts General.
Gethis, Victor, 30 Main Street, Auburn, City Hospital.
Gibbons, John, 108 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain, City Hospital.
Gibson, Montgomery, 40 Selwyn Road, Belmont, Massachusetts General.
Gibson, Ruth, same address, Massachusetts General.
Gill, John, 135 Medford Street, Arlington, City Hospital.
Gill, Margaret, 135 Medford Street, Arlington, City Hospital.
Gillis, Victor, 20 Main Street, Auburn, City Hospital.
Goodwin, James W., 314 Wayburn Street, North Wellington, U. S. Marine Hospital.
Gould, Dorothy, 419 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn., City Hospital.
Graham, Douglas, 72 Bacon Street, Winchester, City Hospital.
Grassgreen, Beatrice, 1141 Beacon Street, Brookline, City Hospital.
Greggs, Claude, fireman, Ladder 15, Boston, City Hospital.
Grossgreen, Beatrice, see Grassgreen.
Griffin, John, 330 Primrose Street, Haverhill, City Hospital.
Gross, Mrs. Helen, 1 Addington Road, Brookline, Massachusetts General.
Guedri, Dolly (Miss), 5 Temple Terrace, West Roxbury, Massachusetts General.
Heyman, John, 129 Sumner Avenue, Springfield, City Hospital.
Hicks, Massachusetts Memorial.
Hill, Charles, 87 Baker Road, Everett, City Hospital.
Hodges, Lieut. Alfred, 147th Infantry, Company G, Camp Edwards, City Hospital.
Hollander, Miss Helen, 734 Bennington Street, East Boston, Massachusetts General.
Horrigan, Robert, 26 Rice Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts General.
Hubert, Edgar, 3 Wall Street, Wellesley, Cambridge City Hospital.
Johnson, Clifford, Nahant, Coast Guardsman, City Hospital.
Jones, Charles, 14050 Magnolia Boulevard, Van Nuys, Calif. Massachusetts General.
Kenney, Charles, no address, City Hospital.
King, Lieut. John, 98 Berkshire Street, Cambridge, City Hospital.
Krohn, Fred, 29 Arois Road, Arlington, Massachusetts General.
Labella, Shirley, 107 Parker Avenue, Newton Highlands, City Hospital.
Lambride, Cleo, 54 Beacon Street, Boston, City Hospital.
Lancham, William, 16 Prospect Street, Winchester, City Hospital.
Lane, James, Coast Guard, Marine Hospital.
Lapella, Shirley, see Labella.
Leadbetter, Edith, 63 Walker Road, Swampscott, Carney Hospital.
Lesberg, Jacob, 58 Julian Street, Roxbury, City Hospital.
Levin, Mrs. Bernard, 54 Hobart Road, Newton, City Hospital.
Levitan, Leon, 12 Kilsyth Terrace, Brighton, City Hospital.
Levy, Catherine, 321 Beacon Street, Boston, Carney Hospital.
Liberman, Naomi, 1163 Beacon Street, Brookline, City Hospital.
MacMillan, Donald, 40 Ruthren Street, Quincy, City Hospital.
Maher, Edward, Navy Supply School, Boston, City Hospital.
Mangos, Steven, 1 Fenno Lane, Milton, City Hospital.
Mark, Leroy, 126 Coolidge Street, Brookline, Peter Bent Brigham.
Martell, Ruth, 490 Hamilton Street, Southbridge.
Martin, Lieut. Harry, no address, City Hospital.
Martini,

New Deal Goes on Trial As Congress Nears End

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The final weeks of the present lame-duck Congress are certain to be watched carefully as symbolic of what may lie ahead in the relationship between the Legislature and the Executive. Two difficult issues, incorporated in respective bills, are still to be decided:

Whether to increase the Executive's power in suspending tariff and immigration restrictions during the war, and second, whether to write a new agreement with the Republic of Panama by a majority vote of both houses as a simple piece of legislation, or require that it go in the form of a treaty, with a constitutional two thirds majority.

These two issues, relatively minor in themselves, closely symbolize the big problems that lie ahead in legislative dealings with the Executive under stronger Republican influence. The fact is that the balance of power has shifted in Congress since the election. The present Legislature already notes the difference even before the 40-odd additional Republicans take their seats in the House. What the situation is, and how it affects the two issues in question is becoming clearer today, even while President Roosevelt holds one of his weekly conferences with the Vice-President and Democratic legislative leaders.

The new Congress will not show the New Deal any longer in control of the Legislature. To a large measure the Republican Party, though not in nominal control will be in actual control. In fact one of its great political advantages is that it will largely avoid responsibility for what lies ahead by being nominally still the party in opposition, with Democrats acting as chairmen of committees and serving as presiding officers. But Congress will really consist of three parties, Republicans, New Dealers and Southern Democrats where the one-party system keeps them in the Democratic column but where their point of view in many instances is closer to that of the Republicans than to the New Dealers. There are, of course, exceptions in all three groups.

The filibuster against the poll tax put on by Southern Democrats illustrates the fissure within the theoretically dominant party, while the New York election, in which the militant liberal or radical group actually deserted the Democratic Party and produced a triangular contest which insured Dewey's election, if it had not already been forecast, indicates the tendency in a different scene.

Congress Already Restive

Congress is proving restive toward executive power both over the Panama Agreement and over the tariff-immigration legislation proposed for the President. Under the constitutional system of separation of powers which is unique among big democratic countries, a chronic antagonism frequently exists between White House and Congress.

More often than not, one or both Houses of Congress are under actual control of a party antagonistic to the President. Editorial writers frequently get comfort out of this situation on the theory that it restricts legislation to compromis coalition agreement which will carry along with it a united nation in time of war.

The difficulty with this system is that coalition won under these circumstances is not compact in a single governing cabinet, like the British, or so instrumented as to win quick, decisive action, frequently so needed in wartime but is diffused on either side of the capital.

In fact students of Congress, familiar with the present pattern, look ahead to a normal period of executive-legislatice friction in the next two years which may be alleviated, however, by the common war objectives.

However, even this common war purpose is not sufficient to bring harmony under certain circumstances. Thus the opposition in Congress to gasoline rationing has been disappointing to those who felt that after all the period spent in thrashing the matter out and popular education it would go through without objection.

In fact Mr. Roosevelt has frequently been criticized for failing to take quicker and more drastic action. Even with his conciliatory delays, which many supporters found hard to excuse, a substantial congressional group still attack the gasoline rationing whether through misinformation or the hope of making political capital out of the situation. Their last ditch but ineffectual fight against the proposal is likely to be followed by other similar duels.

Erstwhile isolationists have almost uniformly been returned to Congress in the election and have various ways of making trouble for the Administration in the days ahead if a clash arises over issues involving nationalism vs. internationalism. On the other hand one of the shrewdest political manipulators in a generation is in the White House, who is not likely to repeat the mistakes of Woodrow Wilson if the time comes to ratify another peace treaty involving postwar international commitments.

Opponents Watch Closely

It is against this supposed shrewdness of the President's that his opponents are already on guard. If the Panama Agreement can be put through without a two-thirds' vote—the same two-thirds vote incidentally that wrecked the League of Nations—why cannot Mr. Roosevelt utilize the same device to short-cut his opponents in getting through the forthcoming peace treaty, it is asked.

It is significant perhaps that Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, now and in Wilson's time one of the irreconcilable isolationists, and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, also a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, are introducing a minority report against the Panama Agreement, in its present form.

This is not to argue that under the separation of powers the Legislature should not jealously watch the Executive. This is the traditional and constitutional pattern, modified frequently in wartime, but always upsurging again with the signing of peace.

Other nations look on the American pattern with perplexity and it has even been proposed recently by Josephus Daniels and others that ratification be made possible by a simple majority of both Houses in signing a treaty, instead of a two-thirds majority by the Upper House, which has no effective cloture rule.

It is not believed, however, that the constitutional change required has any chance of success before the war ends, and for good or ill the international postwar treaties upon which mankind's hope of enduring world peace must rest, must run the gantlet of a system which places every advantage in the hands of a determined minority.

Deweys Get a Taste of Albany Sociability

Associated Press

Thomas E. Dewey — Republican Governor-Elect of New York
Mrs. Lehman — Wife of the Governor of New York
Mrs. Dewey — Wife of the Governor-Elect
Herbert H. Lehman — Retiring Democratic Governor of New York

Albany Prepares for Shift to G. O. P.

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30—With Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti slated to become Governor for a month on Dec. 2 when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman leaves for the federal post of Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, the spotlight of state politics focussed here this week as state executive affairs were readied for the shift from Democratic to Republican control on Jan. 1.

Preliminary to the new setup after two decades of Democratic succession was a three-hour conference between Governor Lehman and Gov.-Elect Thomas E. Dewey at the Executive Mansion on Saturday following luncheon with Mrs. Lehman and Mrs. Dewey. Afterward the ladies discussed the $34,000 housekeeping book of a New York Governor's wife with its details of protocol and personnel.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dewey was closeted with Governor Lehman in the Mansion Study, seeking first-hand administrative information from the four-tenure executive who was Mr. Dewey's opponent in the latter's first campaign for the office in 1938.

Silent on Details

The two men were silent on the details of their talk beyond revealing that it particularly concerned Mr. Dewey's search for background material on the state budget and the setup of the State War Council. A press conference preceded their conversation, and news photographers took their picture looking at the budgetary "source book."

After the meeting, the Deweys returned to New York City, where Mr. Dewey will consult with party and legislative leaders throughout the week. They stated that they would give up their Manhattan residence at 1148 Fifth Avenue after inauguration, but would keep their farm at Pawling, N. Y., where their two little sons are in school and where Mr. Dewey hopes to pass his week-ends.

Their Albany home has a history dating from 1874 when Gov. Samuel J. Tilden became its first official occupant, and the men who went to it from the Presidency are Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Small Army of Servants

Its first floor has a large hall, reception, dining, breakfast rooms, study and office; second floor of seven large bedrooms, each with bath, and third floor of eight rooms and three baths are tended by a staff of 20 servants.

For Governor Lehman's part, his almost-completed Albany calendar saw him and Mrs. Lehman at a two-hour warewell reception of officials and the public in the Executive Mansion yesterday afternoon.

His valedictory address to the state will be made over WOKO, Albany, at 6:30 p. m., Tuesday. The following day, date of the ad interim inaugural of Charles Poletti as Governor, Governor Lehman will hand his resignation to the Secretary of State immediately before Mr. Poletti is inducted into office at 4 p. m. in the Executive Chamber by Governor Lehman's brother, Chief Judge Irving Lehman, of the Court of Appeals.

Within 24 hours afterward Governor Lehman will be in Washington to assume his world-wide relief dictatorship.

Millions of Women Workers Win New Wage Dispensation

WASHINGTON Nov. 30 (AP)—As the Office of War Information reported 15,000,000 American women in paying jobs, compared with 11,100,000 two years ago, the War Labor Board ruled that employers are free to equalize the pay of women and men for work of equal quantity and quality without asking special permission in each case

The Board gives that blanket authority in General Order No. 16 with these stipulations: The pay adjustments must be reported when made and they shall not furnish a basis for higher price ceilings or be used to resist otherwise justified reductions in such ceilings. The Board would have authority to stop or modify such pay adjustments later, but any such ruling would not be retroactive.

In other general orders and interpretations issued yesterday, the Board sought to clarify the circumstances under which pay increases may be given without first seeking Board approval. Order No. 4, previously issued, gave such exemption to employers of eight or less persons. In a supplementary order, No. 4-B, issued yesterday, the Board said the time to determine the total number of employees is when the employer agrees to the increase, or, if it is not made by agreement, the time when it is put into effect.

"But," the order adds, "an employer who, during any given year following Oct. 3, 1942, in the case of wages, or Oct. 27, 1942, in the case of salaries, has made adjustments affecting in the aggregate eight employees, will not, if he wishes to make any further adjustments within said year, be exempt under General Order No. 4."

General Order No. 15 empowered impartial chairmen, umpires, or arbitrators to fix rates for new jobs without prior Board approval, if they have that duty under a bona fide collective bargaining agreement. The new rates, however, should not result in any substantial increase in costs and cannot furnish a basis for increasing price ceilings.

They should be in balance with the established rates for other jobs covered by the agreement and be consistent with the Board's wage stabilization policy. Bi-weekly reports must be made to the Board on the new rates. These may be reviewed, but any changes ordered will not be made retroactive.

The Board also issued an explanation of the object of a provision in General Order No. 6 that the rate for a new job classification shall be fixed "at a level not exceeding that which prevails for similar classifications within the area."

The object, said the Board, "was to prevent an employer, upon opening a new plant or creating new job classifications in his existing plant, from paying rates which would unstabilize the rate structure in the area affected by his action. In interpreting general order No. 6 this object should be kept in mind, and the order should be given a practical and common sense reading."

In the case of the creation of a new job classification in an existing plant, wage and hour local offices may make final rulings, except in unusual circumstances such as the setting up of a new department of substantial size.

In the case of the establishment of a new plant, local wage and hour offices will transmit the question to War Labor Board regional directors for rulings.

The Board also delegated to the Secretary of War the power to rule on all wage and salary adjustments of the civilian employees of the War Department, the Army Exchange Services, and government-owned, privately-owned facilities of the Department in the United States and Canada.

Indicative of the expanding field for women workers was an announcement by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that it was reopening training classes to both men and women for control tower, communications stations and other work. About 40 per cent of the traffic controller and 80 per cent of the aircraft communicator trainees to date have been women, the CAA said, adding that "the proportion is expected to be even higher in forthcoming sessions."

Ecuador's President Amazed at U. S. Output

DETROIT, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador and his son, Augustin, took a whirlwind tour of Detroit war plants Nov. 28, drove a jeep with Edsel Ford as passenger, and tried out Chrysler's marine tractors and the new M-4, or General Sherman, tanks.

"I am tremendously impressed," he said through his interpreter as he stepped down from the tank. "All this production is beyond any imagination I had of its existence."

Cooper Tells Fight For Factual News

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The hitherto unrevealed fight to give true and unbiased news to the world is contained in the first book by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, which will be released for public sale Dec. 8. The volume is entitled "Barriers Down."

Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York publishers, announced the date of sale with a prospectus describing the book as "the story of one of the major achievements of our day—the breaking down of the international news monopoly held until a few years ago by three European news agencies and which was used by them for the spreading of information favorable to the national interests of their respective countries."

Mr. Cooper, commenting on the book, said: "In this story I have revealed the hitherto unrecorded past; also I have tried to make it clear that the accomplishments unveil avenues of opportunity to the American press through which, by militant action, it can fulfill a mission that will do more than any other one thing can possibly do to prevent future wars.

"No one person can do it. It will take the earnest interest of the entire press. I may be wrong, but I know of no comparable opportunity. If I am right, it will be interesting to see what the American press does in the matter of furthering a destiny which it can dictate."

Brazilian Composer Wins 'First' in Concerto Test

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Pan American Union announces that a violin concerto by Camargo Guarnieri, young Brazilian composer, has been adjudged the winner of a continental contest devoted to that type of composition.

Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, acting as judges, awarded second place to Louis Gianneo of Argentina, with honorable mention going to Jacobo Ficher and H. Siccardo of Argentina, and J. Kostakowsky of Mexico.

"What
Mrs. Eddy
said to Arthur Brisbane"
"It is quite certain that nobody could see this beautiful and venerable woman and ever again speak of her except in terms of affectionate reverence and sympathy."
ARTHUR BRISBANE

This book, describing the interview, is an illuminating, historical document, so vivid and profoundly interesting that the reader feels as though he had also been present on that occasion.

Price $1.00 at Reading Rooms

Danger Point On Inflation Believed Past

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told Congress that wartime controls over the cost of living "assure farmers and labor of the most favorable economic position in American history."

In a report covering the April 28-Aug. 1 period, Mr. Henderson on Nov. 28 said the quarter ended with "inflationary pressures of the most serious character and dimensions . . . threatening our price ceilings and the entire stablization program," he added:

"Fortunately since the close of the quarter great headway has been made. In a special message to Congress the President called for amendment of the Emergency Control Act of 1942. The Congress swiftly responded, and the Act of October was passed.

"Our grip on the cost of living which was slipping, is now firm, and there is every reason for confidence in our ability to achieve economic stabilization for the duration."

Mr. Henderson's report said:

1. Farm cash income, including Government benefit payments, is estimated at $15,600,000,000 for 1942, a level 79.3 per cent above 1939. Net income for farm operators (income after all expenses) is expected to run to $9,800,000,000, an increase of 11.8 per cent over 1939. The level of net farm income is the highest in history. It exceeds by $1,000,000,000 the income earned by farmers in the prosperous year of 1919, and every dollar of this income, Mr. Henderson noted, buys vastly more than it did in that year.

2. Stabilization of wages at current levels will permit labor generally to enjoy the most favorable position it has ever attained.

In this respect, wage stabilization parallels the stabilization of farm prices.

In manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings in May were 31 per cent above the level of August, 1939. Allowing for the increase in the cost of living they were up 11½ per cent. By May, 1942, weekly earnings were un 53 per cent from the August, 1939, level. Again making allowance for the increase in the cost of living, they showed an increase of 30 per cent.

Small Papers Support AP In Federal Monopoly Suit

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 30 (AP)—Disclaiming interest in the "controversy between two powerful Chicago morning newspapers," representatives of 1,000 smaller newspapers today joined the defense against the Government's suit, which charged the Associated Press with monopoly.

Edward E. Lindsay, Editor of the Decatur Herald and Review, announced the formation of a committee of Associated Press members from smaller cities and issued a statement, declaring:

"We believe there are many who do not agree with certain policies of the Chicago Tribune, Nevertheless, all of us are alarmed over the possibility that the Government's effort to obtain a forced Associated Press membership for the Tribune's morning competitor, the Chicago Sun, may result in the destruction of the Associated Press."

In its suit, now pending in Federal Court, the Government claimed that the action of the Associated Press membership in declining to grant a membership to the Chicago Sun had shown discriminatory monopolistic operations. The Tribune, which opposed membership for the Sun, is owned by Col. Robert R. McCormick. The Sun is owned by Marshall Field. Colonel McCormick filed a separate answer to the suit.

Those who joined with Mr. Lindsay in forming the committee in the interest of the smaller papers were: James Chappell, Birmingham (Ala.) News and Age-Herald; David Howe, Burlington (Vt.) Free Press; Linwood I. Noyes, Ironwood (Mich.) Globe; J. N. Heiskell, Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette; C. H. Heintzelman, Coatesville (Pa.) Record; Fred Schilplin, St. Cloud (Minn.) Times and Journal Press; Tom Keene, Elkhart (Ind.) Truth; A. L. Miller, Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer and News; Egbert Corson, Lockport (N. Y.) Union-Sun and Journal; and Charles A. Guy, Lubbock (Texas) Daily Journal.

"Many newspapers," said the committee's statement, "are now and for many years have operated successfully by the use of one or both of (the two competing) services and without being members in the Associated Press.

"Whatever the merits of the Chicago controversy may be, the vital issue to the rank and file of AP members is the preservation of an unbiased, factual news report that is the foundation of a free press in the United States, as this phrase is understood by the man in the street.

"We are standing at a fork in the road. The way we take will determine whether this nation can continue to have 2,000 lusty and independent daily newspapers or will, like most of the countries of the world, be forced to rely upon the reports of large regional newspapers operating under the supervision of the National Government."

The Government contends that Associated Press news should be available to any and all newspapers without restrictions as to membership and other qualifications.

The Associated Press, a non-profit, co-operative news-gathering organization, is owned and operated by member newspapers. Its news report is characterized by the Government itself as "synonymous with the highest standards of accurate, nonpartisan, and comprehensive news reporting."

"The Associated Press is devoted to the principle that all of its material, gathered through its co-operative facilities, be made available to all member newspapers, large and small, on terms they can afford to pay.

"If there were no Associated Press, or if Associated Press material could not be exclusively used by small newspapers in their communities of publication, small newspapers would be faced with two alternatives: They might be forced out of business because . . . the price of their news service might become so high that strong and independent small newspapers would be forced to shrink into purely local news sheets."

Lawyers Back U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Executive Board of National Lawers Guild has adopted a resolution which said "the contention of the Associated Press that the Government's antitrust suit against it is a violation of freedom of the press is without foundation; and further that the appropriate committee of the Lawyers Guild is authorized to file a brief "as a friend of the court setting forth the position of the Guild in the case."

The Lawyers Guild resolution also instructed its President to appoint a special committee to study and report on the general question of freedom of the press and the dissemination of news in wartime.

STEPPING-STONES
by
JOHN THOMAS CLARK

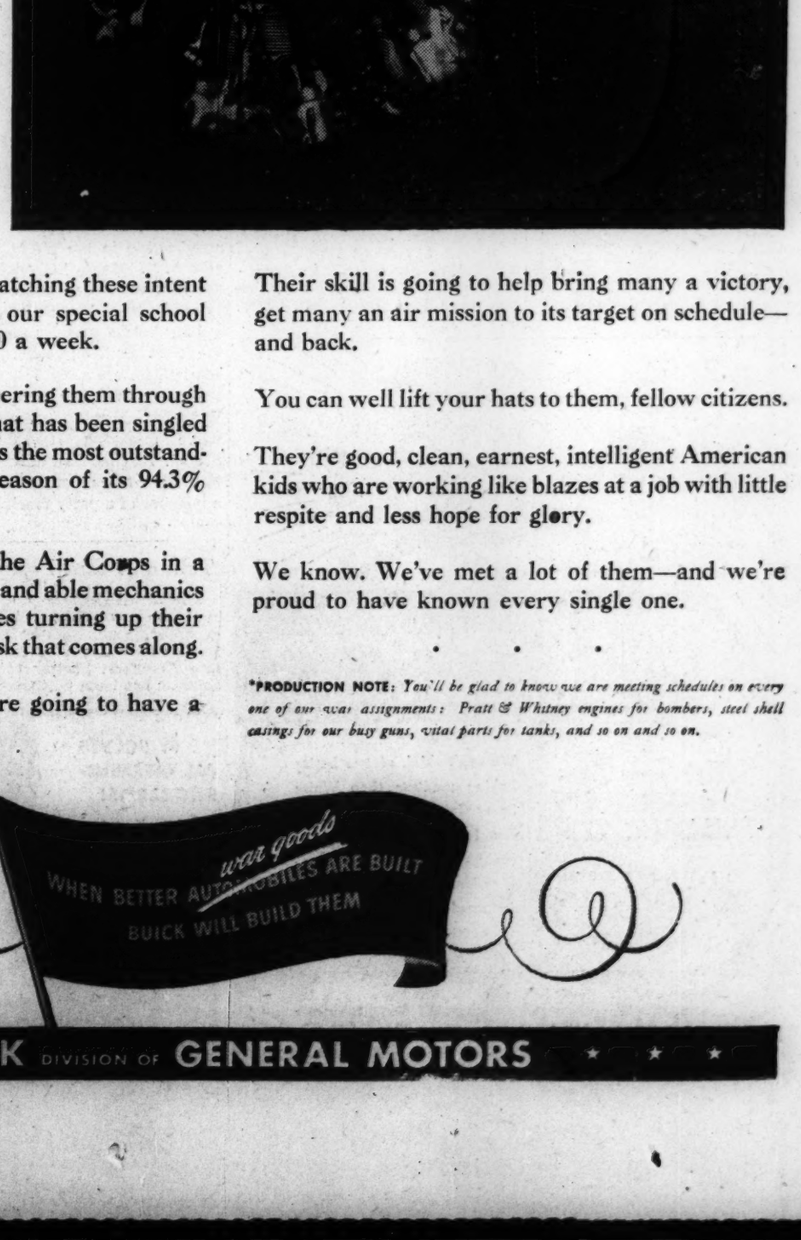
A matchless book for every home
A perfect gift for EVERY occasion
This is the book envisaged by
Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch

"We should clothe the Bible in a dress through which its beauty might best shine!"

Stepping-Stones is truly that book . . . consisting of approximately 400 narratives — King James Version. Every story complete and in sequence—with a definite starting point and stopping place. The year of each event indicated, and data taken from as many as six books to complete a story. Nothing even similar has ever been done before—"As fascinating as Arabian Nights," writes a young man, 17, who has never read the Bible. A young Miss, 12, read it through in less than one month. A self-styled heathen became so intrigued that he bought a copy for his home. Highest authorities, top ranking clergy, and Sunday School teachers consistently write of its great value. A most liberal review appeared in the magazine section of this paper. The reviewer wrote: "I don't recall that this has been done before . . . the method used in dealing with his subject is both unique and effective."

Our proposition is this—864 pages, price $5.00. Write for a copy to examine—send $2.00, and if not more than happy return the book in two weeks. Your money will be refunded without a question; or the balance of $3.00 may be paid $1.00 monthly. Greentree Press, Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Unsung Hero number one



CALL him that to his face and he'd say "Nuts!"

Just the same, this earnest fellow, armed with nothing more deadly than a kit of service tools, is doing a plenty good job of throwing monkey wrenches into enemy plans.

We ought to know, because one of Buick's many war jobs* is training soldiers to service Buick-built Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines.

Ever since May we've been watching these intent young Americans march into our special school for mechanics at the rate of 50 a week.

Ever since May, we've been steering them through a tough, eleven-week course that has been singled out for official commendation as the most outstanding school of its district by reason of its 94.3% efficiency rating.

We're turning them back to the Air Corps in a steady flow now—trained, keen and able mechanics who know how to keep engines turning up their peak power for any air-borne task that comes along.

These men-with-the-wrench are going to have a hand in a lot of air battles.

Their skill is going to help bring many a victory, get many an air mission to its target on schedule—and back.

You can well lift your hats to them, fellow citizens.

They're good, clean, earnest, intelligent American kids who are working like blazes at a job with little respite and less hope for glory.

We know. We've met a lot of them—and we're proud to have known every single one.

. . .

*PRODUCTION NOTE: *You'll be glad to know we are meeting schedules on every one of our war assignments: Pratt & Whitney engines for bombers, steel shell casings for our buy guns, vital parts for tanks, and so on and so on.*

★ ★ ★ BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS ★ ★ ★

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Russian War Relief Helped By Two Fetes

Both Brookline and Cambridge groups are sponsoring programs this week for the benefit of Russian War Relief, one of the organizations which participates in the United War Fund.

Jan Veen, Boston dancer, and his group will be featured performers at the program presented by the "Neighbors of Southern Brookline" in the Edith C. Baker School, Beverly Road, Brookline, tomorrow at 8:15 p. m.

Others on the program include: Joseph Schnoll, baritone; Mischa Tulin, theraminist; and a quintette comprising violin, Harry Ellis Dixon; viola, Eugene Lehner; cello, Jacobus Langendoen; double bass, Irving Frankel; and piano, Elsie Sears. They will play Schubert's "Quintette in A Major" (the "Trout Quintette").

Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic languages at Harvard, will speak on "The World Scene as it Presents Itself Today," and a short motion picture on Russia with Quentin Reynolds as commentator will complete the evening's entertainment. Mrs. Thomas Small is program chairman.

The Cambridge Committee for Russian War Relief is giving a winter festival dance at the Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock. Ruby Newman's Orchestra will provide the music.

Christmas Theme At Arlington Club

The American Home Committee of the Arlington Woman's Club has arranged a Christmas program for the meeting to be held in Robbins Memorial Town Hall on Dec. 3 at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick Bowen is Chairman of the Committee.

Mrs. Marion Rudkin will give an inspirational lecture on "Christmas All the Year," and Mrs. Norman Griffin, Chairman of Music, will present the Gagliano Trio. Christmas decorations are in charge of Mrs. Leroy G. Shaw, Chairman of the Art Committee.

Sufficient Coal For Needs Forecast

Belief that New England households will be able to obtain all the coal they need for heat this winter was expressed recently by Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, Assistant Deputy Fuel Co-ordinator on Anthracite, before a meeting of Connecticut Valley Coal dealers.

General Disque urged, however, that families who do not immediately need more coal arrange for deliveries later in the winter, leaving current deliveries for families whose bins are empty or nearly empty.

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White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24½ lb. pkg. 17¢
Marvo 3 lb TIN 62¢
We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelous combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.
FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS
at all

By a Staff Photographer

Women Horticulturists at Parley

On the program at the meeting of the State Horticultural Chairmen of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall this morning, left to right: Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, Horticultural Chairman of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. Hollis Webster, State Horticultural Chairman, who presided; Miss Marjorie Stearns, landscape architect and member of the State Horticultural Committee, who spoke on evergreens suitable for home planting for Christmas decoration.

Labor Demand Gives 'Oldsters' New Heart

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime demand for labor is relieving the need for old-age assistance on the one hand and accentuating it on the other, according to Miss Katharine Van de Carr, General Case Supervisor of the Monroe County Department of Public Welfare, New York. Miss Van de Carr, whose work includes supervision of the Old Age Assistance Department, is in Boston today as one of the Institute leaders at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, in session at the Hotel Statler.

A recent survey of closed cases in the Old Age Assistance Department in Monroe County showed that for the six months from April through October this year, four times as many persons had gone back to work as during the same period in 1940.

"The shortage of labor is giving them a break at last," Miss Van de Carr explained. Those with whom the Department is concerned are persons aged 65 and over.

Better Suited in Some Ways

"Men and women of this age group have been telling us for years that they could be doing many jobs a lot better than some of the youngsters employed," Miss Van de Carr said. "They have contended that their maturity and steadfastness were qualities that had special value. Now employers are even advertising for them. They are coming back into the preferred class."

Miss Van de Carr says they are making a study of whether or not these men and women are going back into jobs of the type they had before. Apparently, she added, there is some relation between what they are doing and what they were doing before they joined the ranks of the unemployed. In other words, their new work carries over their old skills. There is also demand for older men to do night watchman and farm and garden jobs. Women are much in demand as sitters for children and as domestic workers.

"Working again means more to these individuals than just a means of support," Miss Van de Carr added. "It means a way to service their country. Many of them have had so little outlet for their feeling of patriotism, for they have not been able to buy stamps and bonds. Now they feel they can do their share, no matter what their jobs are."

On the other side of the picture is the new problem in the care of older persons who are not capable of working, which is being brought about by the call for women in factory and other wartime jobs. Nurses are being drawn away from the nursing homes which the State provides for the aged, according to Miss Van de Carr, and it is becoming more difficult to find housekeepers for those who are at home but cannot be left alone.

"We shall have fewer facilities to offer those in need," she said. This is as yet an unsolved problem but one that is causing genuine concern. "We are wondering what it points to—whether, for instance, to more group care of old persons."

Miss Van de Carr has had long experience as a professional social worker. She went right from graduation from the University of Rochester into Red Cross work during the last war. After graduate training at Smith College and the New York School of Social Work, she served with the Family Society in Rochester.

For three years, too, she was Executive Secretary of the Travelers' Aid in Rochester, and later was head of the Transient Bureau.

In between times she has served with the Red Cross on disaster work. Her present position, which she has held for three years, includes supervision of County Aid to the Blind and County Home Relief as well as Old Age Assistance.

Club Institute Plans to Present A Christmas Bill

Next Thursday's Club Institute of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be devoted to a Christmas program, with "Our American Way in Art and at Christmas" as the theme. The new Institute Chairman, Mrs. Robert M. Hill, will call the meeting to order at 10 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston.

Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art, will speak about the influence of war conditions on art and on what directions art is likely to take in the future. He will be introduced by Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs will discuss the "American Way in Literature and Drama" and Mrs. Earl Weidner will describe the "American Way in Music." The Music Committee will sing a group of Christmas carols, with Katharine Follett Mann and Sue Carman as soloists. Other speakers include Mrs. Edwin Troland, Mrs. George Pruden, Mrs. Jewell B. Knight, who will tell about English War Relief. Another chapter in Parliamentary Procedure will be given by the Parliamentarian, Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson.

Writers' Evening At Hotel Statler

The Professional Women's Club is holding its annual Writers' and Lecturers' Evening at the Hotel Statler tomorrow at 8 p. m. Emily Henry Bush, color photographer and lecturer, will entertain members and guests with her illustrated lecture "May I Present."

Members of the Writers' and Lecturers' groups will serve as hostesses. Music will be provided by Alice H. Healy, soprano, who is also a talented pianist, violinist, and cellist, and by Cecile P. Howard, pianist, clarinetist, and harpist.

Noted Kentuckians Finally Meet

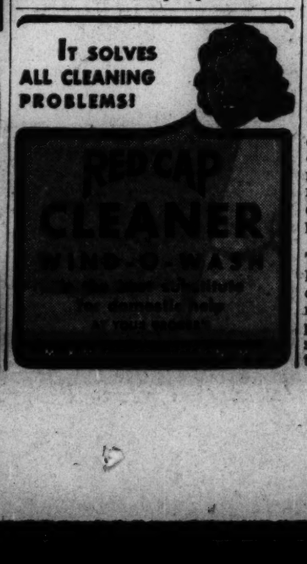
FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Although both are from the Blue Grass State, and although he had recommended Lieut. Frances W. House, of Lexington, Ky., for membership in the WAACS, Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler, and the first woman of her command to arrive here, had never met.

They held a surprise meeting at the Fort and expressed mutual admiration.

Senator Chandler once coached Wellesley High's football team while attending Harvard Law School. As chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, he is a member of a party touring Army camps.

Talk on Brazil Postponed

The third lecture on Dec. 2 in the series of talks on "Brazilian Economy, Past, Present and Future" under the auspices of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts has been postponed.



Fortnightly's Groups Planning All-Day Meeting

The American Home and Conservation Committees of The Fortnightly, Winchester, are planning to have a joint all-day meeting, Friday, Dec. 4, in Fortnightly Hall. Miss Louise Bancroft is chairman of American Home, and Mrs. Alfred W. Drew is chairman of Conservation.

In the morning Mrs. Harris LeRoy, First Vice-President of The Fortnightly, who is publicity director and the only director east of the Mississippi River, of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School in Gatlinburg, Tenn., will tell how the needs of the women of that section who yearned for education were met by the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity. These women, trained at the school in the art of weaving, have raised the level of the entire community in health, education, and economic independence. Motion pictures of the school and the work of the Fraternity will be shown.

Mrs. Hazel Cheever of the Arlington Gas Company is to give a demonstration and lecture on wartime cooking. Luncheon will be served in the Crawford Memorial Church at 12:30.

The afternoon program will begin with a lively feature called Homemade Fun by Miss Helen M. Dauncey, Director of the Community Recreation Service of Boston. Movies will be shown by Luther Faulkner of the Massachusetts State Conservation Committee.

G. O. P. Women's 'Open House' To Greet Club Heads

New members and prospective members of the Women's Republican Club will be welcomed at an "open house" from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Thursday. Plans for the celebration include a "President's Day" feature which extends a special welcome to presidents of Women's Republican organizations. There will be a "Dutch Treat" luncheon at 12:30, at which Richard Bancroft of Time magazine will speak on "What Makes Time Tick." Off and on throughout the day club hostesses will conduct tours of the headquarters for prospective members. Mrs. Ralph Sanborn, director of the Club's membership department, is in charge of the plans.

Also on the Club's program for Thursday is a lecture by Prof. Dirk H. Van der Stucken of the faculty of Phillips Academy. Mrs. Raymond F. Wheeler, director of the political department, which is sponsoring this program, will introduce the speaker.

Music, Drama And Debate On Air Programs

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Crooks tonight sings Purcell's "Passing By"; Mendelssohn's "If With All Your Heart"; D'Hardelot's "My Message," and Olcott's "Wild Irish Rose," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Oscar Levant, pianist, is guest artist on "Great Artists," playing Leo Sowerby's "Song for America." Mr. Levant also plays the Scherzo from Saint-Saens' "Concerto No. 2, in G Minor"; Chopin's Waltz in C sharp minor, and a Polka by Shostakovich. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in a special arrangment of one of Mr. Levant's compositions, "Lady, Play Your Mandolin," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Orson Welles dramatizes the story of the U. S. Coastal Command, who patrol the seas in search of enemy submarines, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" presents Madeleine Carroll in a dramatization entitled "Sister Kenny," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Janet Blair, George Raft and Lloyd Nolan are co-starred by Cecile B. DeMille in a radio adaptation of "Broadway," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Paulette Goddard and Kay Kyser are tonight's guests on Screen Guild Players, appearing in a radio adaptation of "Ball of Fire," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

"Southwest Passage," a dramatized story of Ferdinand Magellan's voyagings, will be told on "Lands of the Free," a weekly series presented by the Inter-American University of the Air, NBC, 10:30 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Members of the Committee on Public Safety will participate in a round table discussion of "The Block Plan." Speakers are Prof. Richard Doherty, Mrs. Robert Homans, and Mrs. Charles Higginson, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Col. Lemuel Stoopnagle begins a Monday through Friday series of interviews with movie stars, BLUE-WHDH, 7 p. m.

Tuesday

"School of the Air of the Americas" pays tribute to Venezuela and Simon Bolivar, in a program of music including, "Populo Meus," by Lamas; "Hymn to Bolivar," by Teresa Carreno, pianist; and "Las Horas," by Plaza, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Maine's Head of Education Asks Increased School Fund

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 30 — Facts which did not reflect well upon the salary standards for Maine teachers were laid bluntly before the Legislature's Budget Committee this week by Commissioner of Education Harry V. Gilson. Stating the case for a substantial increase in the appropriation by the State for schools, Commissioner Gilson declared about 1,800 teachers receive less than the $720 a year he proposed as the absolute minimum for teaching salaries. In dollars and cents to the State this would mean increasing the State's payments to cities and towns by approximately $100 for each teaching position. In all Commissioner Gilson asked the Budget Committee to consider an increase of $600,000 a year in the State's school fund. He would, of course, continue the appropriation from general funds of $350,000 a year additional which is used as an equalization fund to improve standards in towns that are below the average for lack of sufficient revenues for school purposes. An increase in funds for administrative purposes also was sought.

High School Work

A general acceleration of high school training for such students as are able to increase their load was approved, this week, by Maine's four college presidents after conferring with Commissioner Gilson, here.

Maine colleges are planning to admit qualified high school seniors during the second semester of the college year. At the conference the increasing importance of courses in natural science, aeronautics, radio and the need for emphasis upon physical fitness were discussed. Maine public schools are gearing themselves to a war emergency program which, leaders point out, will eliminate any educational frills that may have intruded upon the educational program.

Where New Sticker?

Automobile license plates, for years manufactured at the State Prison, will give way in 1943 to paper windshield stickers as a war economy measure. The only concern as a result of this innovation is on the part of the sticker-conscious car owner who still wants to see where he is going and now is wondering where to add another new sticker to those he now has plastered on his windshield—Federal Use Tax Stamp, OPA gasoline sticker, State inspection sticker and now a sticker in lieu of a metal license plate.

Economically, however, the decision to retain the present plates and augment them with a windshield sticker is a sound move. It will save an estimated $17,000 in addition to a substantial sum for postage. Before the Legislative Budget Committee Secretary of State Harold L. Goss urged an increase in the department's appropriation for salaries. Increases in the pay of personnel already have been planned, he said, and for good reason. Already, he estimated, the department has lost 25 employees who have been attracted to other more lucrative positions.

Lessened Revenues

Even as the Budget Committee listened to the requests of department heads for funds for the ensuing fiscal years, reports from other departments indicated that Maine will have less revenue coming in during the next two years. Already, during the first nine months of this year revenue from gasoline taxes has dropped $1,260,987 under that for the corresponding period in 1941, with a decrease in the number of gallons of gasoline purchased of 31,524,680 gallons. As has been noted, there will be other revenue losses in excise taxes and registration.

First Yule Trees Arrive in Boston

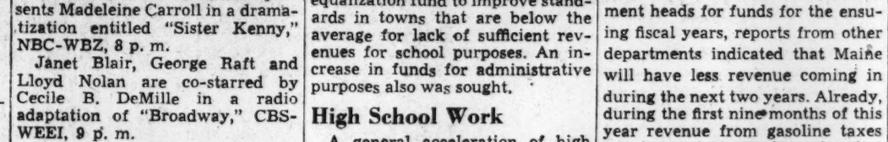
The season's first shipment of Christmas trees arrived in Boston from northern New England recently on a much more reduced scale than usual.

There were several hundred of them despite the fact that limout regulations will not allow for outdoor illuminations and curtains must be drawn to keep the glow of lighted trees from the view of those outside.

The manpower shortage is said to demand a heavy curtailment of tree shipments, although distributors said that some trees would be received daily from now until the Yuletide.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:15 Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:30 The Family Front	Club Matinee: variety	'Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	"The Ink Spots"
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:15 "Date Book"; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	'Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Musical Prgr'm; 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Orson Welles; dr.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra,	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple,' sk.	Donald Donna, Johnny	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Meet the Band	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Popular songs
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	'The Barries"; songs; or,	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00 Theater: Janet	"Counter-Spy"; mystery,	"Great Artists"; Oscar	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 Blair, George Raft,	"Counter-Spy"; mystery,	Levant, pianist; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Lloyd Nolan, in	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	International 4-H Club	Classical Album
9:45 "Broadway"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	banquet: speakers; choir	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Paulette God-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15 dard: 'Ball of Fire'	Alias John Freedom	Rheinhold Schmidt; or,	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Local sports
10:30 "The Block Plan"	Alias John Freedom	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Karl Rohde's Orch.	March to Victory	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of Free: Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Local sports
11:45 Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air: recorded	thur Mann	Local sports

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	
7:15 News Program	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Revelle Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Mileage Rationing; dr'ma	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss; interview	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss; interview	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Scotlight Revue; organ	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News comments	'Kick Conga"
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Int.; Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Christmas Cheer"
11:15 Second Husband	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Treasury Star Parade	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sk.	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	Ciemons' Rodeo Rangers	"Curtain Time" with
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Marguerite Porter
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Taxes; Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour";	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	drama; music; guests	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's: variety	'Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	The Three R's: variety	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Bandleader's Parade	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Shep Field's Orch.
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	'Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30 Frasier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Recruiting Program	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs,	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems: vocalists	Wellesley Col. Verse Ch'r	"Is That So?" forum
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; drama	Dramatization
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 'Chanukah Prog'm';	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Speaker	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00 "An American in	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins-Detroit hockey
10:15 England"; drama	Network sports	Bob Hope Variety Show	Dance Orchestra	game
10:30 Clark Richelberger	Network sports	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News
10:45 News; World War II	Network sports	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Gene Krupa's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Musical program	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Karl Rohde's Orch.	March to Victory	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	tra; soloist	Day's End; News

Sermons In Pulpits Of Boston

Excerpt from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church in Boston (Unitarian):

Today multitudes of Boston music-lovers are prepared to receive a special pleasure from the concert by Fritz Kreisler. Part of that pleasure will be derived from the satisfaction that the beloved artist has made a complete recovery from that serious accident of eighteen months ago when for a time there was a question whether he would survive. Kreisler has inspired us all with a resolve to make the most of life . . . Human nature is not fixed, unalterable and inflexible. So far as the human being is concerned, the old adage "you cannot teach an old dog new tricks" is false to facts. There are some techniques which only a mature person can acquire. . . . If later years are to be characterized by expanding horizons and deeper interests, intellectual and spiritual values must be cultivated.

Announcing his subject for next week, "How to Master Fear," the Rev. Mr. Cole said: the fire of last night with its terrible toll was a tragic reminder that fear is still man's ancient and powerful foe. Fear, not fire, was responsible for the consequences of this tragedy.

Quincy Wars On 'Gas' Abuses

The Quincy police are conducting a campaign to score against war workers who abuse the privileges of their B and C gasoline rationing books. The police point out that many Fore River shipyard workers have their wives drive them to work; then the wives use the family automobile for unnecessary driving.

A large number of men have been put on important highways to stop cars bearing B and C stickers. Many questions are asked, and the names of offenders are being turned over to their respective ration boards with recommendations for action.

Art Critic to Lecture On Indians' Work Dec. 4

Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will give an illustrated lecture on "Indian Art of North and South America" before members and guests of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8 p. m. on Friday, Dec. 4.

The lecture has been arranged by Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, chairman of the Society's Education Committee.

Mrs. Field to Address Weston Women Voters

The Weston League of Women Voters will meet at the home of Mrs. Paul Bartlett on Concord Road Wednesday at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. Richard Field, Vice-President of the National League and formerly President of the State League, will speak on "The League's Wartime Service for the Public." Mrs. Donald Reynolds will preside.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 1

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conducter.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:06 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—Talk; News Service.
9:30 p. m.—International 4-H Club Banquet.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War in the Air, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Canada Calls from London GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks," TGWA, 9.48 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music OAK-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"Everybody's Scrapbook," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Dec. 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

N. E. Oil Men's Association Executive Takes Exception to Backman Statement

Charge of Obstructing Shift From Oil to Coal Held Unfair

That individual oil dealers should be accused of obstructing conversion of household heating plants from oil to coal was described as "particularly unfortunate and unfair" by Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, today.

In a letter to Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional OPA administrator, Mr. Morrill referred to Mr. Backman's statement last week that "hundreds, and even thousands, of householders were convinced by their individual oil dealers that there would be enough oil and that they would not have to convert."

"Every oil dealer who knows anything about the operation of oil burners—and they all do," said Mr. Morrill, "knows that it would be perfectly easy and simple for every householder to save 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the oil normally used.

"Statements have been made from various departments in Washington in the press throughout the summer that New England would receive 70 per cent to 80 per cent of its normal requirements in light fuel oils. This was the figure given to the Governors when they visited Washington.

"The unfortunate part about the subject of this letter is that there was no department head in Washington qualified to give accurate figures, and this is true today."

Extension of Time

Mr. Backman's office has announced a ten-day extension of time for use of oil coupon IOU's in all New England States. December 10 is now the deadline.

This step was taken to avert any possible hardship to fuel oil and kerosene users through failure to receive their ration coupons, Mr. Backman said, and dealers were authorized to continue their IOU arrangement with their customers for this period.

Headquarters in the Capital, however, have indicated that the Dec. 10 date will be final for fuel oil IOU's, Mr. Backman said, to prevent a breakdown of the coupon flow-back audit system so necessary to maintenance of just and equitable rationing.

The coupon credit extension is designed for the benefit of householders who have applied for but not yet received their fuel oil rations, Mr. Backman emphasized, adding that those who have been issued coupons are not authorized to avail themselves of the IOU plan.

Meanwhile, mileage rationing, the all-inclusive plan for conservation of tires and gasoline, while keeping America "rolling," settles down to its permanent functioning Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12:01 a. m. Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes insisted again last night that midwestern fuel oil rationing is imperative, but he got an immediate rebuttal from Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

Both statements were made on the eve of a hearing on the controversial question by Senator Harry S. Truman's investigating committee.

Mr. Ickes declared in a statement released by the Kansas City Office of War Information that allied war demands for petroleum products, especially fuel oil, made rationing essential despite the large amount refined in the Kansas City area.

Senator Hatch, a member of the Truman Committee, pointed out, "They don't take into consideration the transportation problem.

"As I understand it, the shortage of oil in the East is due to a shortage of transportation. They are hauling all the oil they can carry now, and they are proposing to increase the strain by hauling more coal to this area."

State or County

Mr. Hatch believes the fuel oil problem should be shifted to State or county rationing boards.

"We give local draft boards the power to send our sons to war, perhaps to death," he said.

"I'm not afraid to give local boards the power to ration gasoline and oil."

For the already rationed East, few innovations have been added to the former permanent gasoline rationing plan and tire and automobile rationing.

All motorists must have turned in their excess tires by midnight tonight. This is the extended dead line for the turn-in of all tires in excess of five for each car, under the Government's idle tire purchase plan.

Motorists who have not done so are urged immediately to file their tire inspection reports. This is the most important current regulation for motorists, as beginning Dec. 13 it will be illegal to operate any motor vehicle without a tire inspection record which the board returns to the motorist after his report is filed.

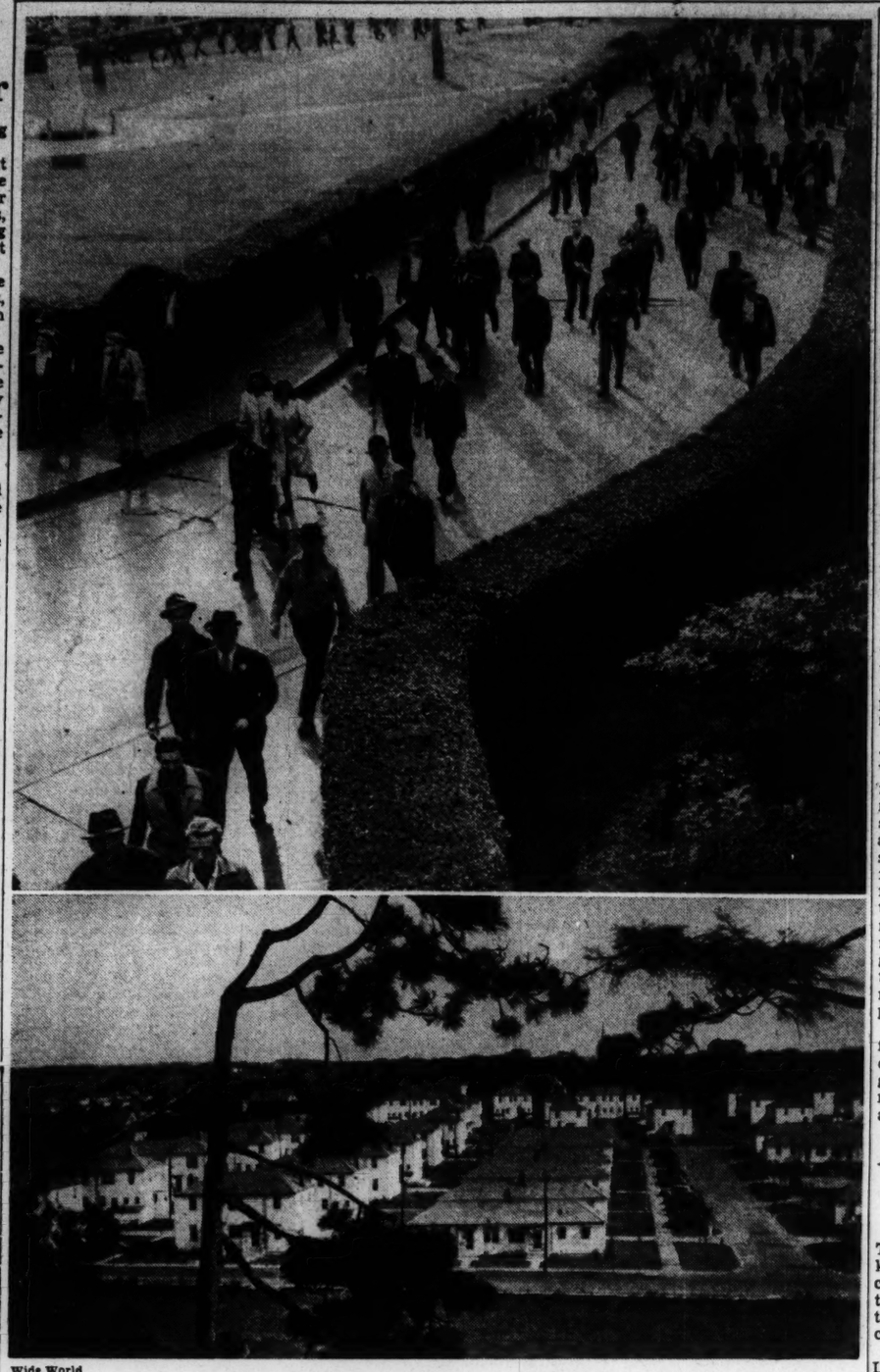
Now in effect is the ruling that every gasoline coupon must be identified by writing or stamping on the back of it (a) the registration number and the State in which the car is registered or (b) the trademark or name of firm in the case of fleet vehicles, with the State or city or town in which it operates.

Since Nov. 21, all dealers have been forbidden to accept gasoline rationing coupons unless so identified.

The old "S" stickers and coupons become defunct at midnight, tonight, and must be replaced by the T sticker denoting compliance with ODT regulations requiring a certificate of war necessity for all commercial vehicles operated on the highways.

In cases where applications for certificates of war necessity have been made for buses, taxis, trucks and other commercial vehicles, but have not as yet been issued, temporary transport rations may be issued by local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Through an agreement between OPA and ODT, temporary transport rations also may be issued operators of commercial vehicles whose certificates of war necessity contain clerical or other obvious errors.



Wide World

Summer Society Capital Now War-Boom City

Newport, R. I., one-time summer capital of society, is today a booming, bursting, hustling war city of naval men and civilian war workers. A great influx of out-of-town workers, many of whom commute from New Bedford and Fall River, has changed this City of the Rich to a City in War Work. Upper picture shows some of the hundreds of workers who come ashore three times daily and pour into the city. Their estimated weekly pay roll is $500,000. Lower picture shows the new Parkholm Housing Project, owned by the City of Newport. The 975 tenants of this modern project come from 13 States.

Retail Outlets Cautioned On Selling Grates

A cautioning of retail stores and other distributors not to purchase or deliver iron or steel fireplace grates they believe to have been manufactured since June 19, was issued this week end by Arthur Fisher, War Production Board regional compliance manager.

The manufacture of fireplace grates from iron or steel, regardless of whether the material is new or scrap metal, had been forbidden by WPB conservation order M-126 since that date, but despite this grates have been made in violation of the order, and WPB investigations have found that some fireplace grates now on sale were illegally manufactured.

Not only is the manufacture of fireplace grates from iron or steel prohibited, but it is also a violation of WPB order M-126 for any person to deliver grates which he has reason to believe were made in violation of the order.

This order was issued to conserve iron and steel for essential war uses. It prohibits the use of these metals in the manufacture of a large number of nonessential products including fireplace equipment.

When the fuel situation began to appear serious last summer, WPB considered the possibility of releasing iron and steel for the manufacture of grates. As a result of its study of the situation, a substantial quantity of iron was specifically allocated to the manufacture of conversion grates for furnaces, but is was determined that the quantity of iron and steel necessary for fireplace grates was not justified by the amount of heat given off by a fireplace, and by the further fact that substitute materials were available for this purpose.

Several manufacturers developed fireplace grates using firebrick or other noncritical materials. These grates are now appearing on the market and may be manufactured and sold without restriction.

Army Air Officers Killed in Crash

BETHEL, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—Two Army Air Force officers were killed last night as their plane crashed in a heavily wooded district here. Five others, members of the crew and passengers, parachuted to safety.

The dead are Maj. Herman B. Leeth, Indianapolis, Ind., operations officer of the Rome, N. Y., Air Depot, and Capt. John F. Meehan, Jr., Wyncote, Pa., assistant operations officer and the pilot.

The plane left Rome Sunday morning on an Army mission, Maj. J. M. Farrar, Depot Executive Officer, said.

Army Is Held Due for Surprise In Handling Some 18-Year-Olds

Military authorities who expect to find all 18-year-olds "tough stuff" are in for a big surprise, "for hundreds of youths who are chronologically 18 are only about 15 in mental and physical development," according to Dr. J. Roswell Gallagher of Phillips Academy at Andover.

Speaking at one of the opening institutes of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, Dr. Gallagher urged social workers to "do everything possible to get youth fit and keep it so."

When the war is over, Dr. Gallagher said that he hoped "we can get away from concentrating soley upon the patching up of individuals, and turn our attention to where it more properly belongs—to an improvement of the race."

Judge John F. Perkins, of the Boston Juvenile Court, speaking on the role of the Court with respect to the juvenile, declared that while reduction of crime is always important, in time of war, when the country's life is at stake, it is vital.

"Although the main problem in reducing crime is that of society which must try to organize itself and educate its members so that they will voluntarily live according to the law," he said, "the wise handling of those who have committed crimes is profoundly important."

John J. Connelly, Director of Citizenship Training Department of the Boston Juvenile Court, also stressed need of correction of social conditions which adversely affect children.

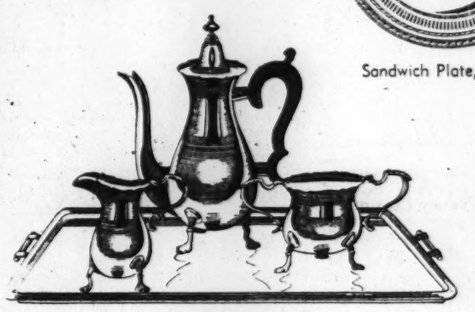
"In most instances," he stated, "delinquency is a social phenomena the causes of which are found in the community, and it can be only solved by the marshalling of all child-serving forces. The home, school, church, police, courts, social and recreational agencies must plan and work co-operatively to cure as well as prevent juvenile delinquency."

Prominent speakers at the sessions, which will continue through Thursday, Dec. 3, will include Fred K. Hoehler, Director of the American Public Welfare Association; Malcolm S. Nichols, General Secretary of Family Welfare Society of Boston, and President of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work; Hugh R. Jackson, Chief of Operations, Civilian Mobilization Branch, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Associate Chief, United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; and Henry R. Guild, President, Boston Council of Social Agencies.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Gift tip

Sandwich Plate, 17.50



Reproduction of Jack Sheppard 3-Piece Coffee Set, 60.00

ONE-OF-A-KIND PIECES!

Solid Sterling HOLLOWARE

The loveliest, most distinguished gifts of all . . . fine sterling holloware . . . so soon to become a rarity. Choose from our gleaming collection of exquisitely designed one-of-a-kind pieces . . . coffee and tea sets, bowls, trays, sugar and creamers, salt and peppers . . . and many, many others. Prices range from 3.95 to 575. All are subject to 10% Federal Tax. All may be purchased on the budget.

SILVER CIRCLE—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

B. U. Trains Workers to Fill Jobs Left by Men in Service

War Activities in New England

Classes for the training of workers to fill vacancies left in factories and offices by employees entering the armed forces begin tonight in Boston University's Evening College of Commerce, at less than regular tuition rates.

Courses include wartime arithmetic, elementary aviation, office routine, and geography. Attention is focused on the increasing need for more women workers, as well as on the speeding of education of 18 and 19-year-old youths who will be subject to selective service, and the training of adults now employed who need preparation for more essential jobs to which they may be shifted.

New Mine-Sweeper

A motor mine-sweeper was launched today at the Frank L. Sample, Jr., Yard, Boothbay Harbor, Me., — a yard which on Nov. 25 received an Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in production.

Honor Builders

Having completed more than $8,000,000 in construction for the Navy in the Newport (R. I.) area in recent months, the P. T. Cox Company and Spearin, Preston & Burrows, Inc., joint contractors, yesterday received the Army-Navy "E" pennant for excellence in Newport.

Chaplains Needed

Approximately 500 clergymen are needed immediately for appointment as chaplains in the Army of the United States, announced the First Service Command today as the December class began at the Chaplain School at Harvard University.

Some 370 were in the November class that graduated last Saturday The new class has about 350 enrolled.

Applicants must be between 24 and 50 years of age, must have an A. B., B. S. or theological degree, plus experience in pastoral work and the ecclesiastical endorsement of their respective churches. Applications may be made in writing or in person at the Chaplain's Office, 908 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Shoe Orders

The Army's Quartermaster Depot in Boston announces the award of contracts for 2,250,000 pairs of black carbon rubber caps for service shoes, 412,018 pounds of sole leather, and 45,000 pairs of overshoes for the WAACS; contractors were principally in New England, but some were situated in Texas, Virginia, and midwestern states.

New Supply Officer

Camp Edwards today has a new Camp Supply Officer, Col. William W. Belcher of Boston, who has been an officer for 25 years. Succeeding Col. S. J. Raymond, who has been transferred, Colonel Belcher takes over the streamlined set-up which recently combined under one control the ordnance, signal, transportation, engineer, medical, supply, and quartermaster units of the Services of Supply, centralizing these services in camp with the exception of the Air Corps.

Colonel Belcher for 18 months had been quartermaster of Boston's Harbor Defenses and motor transportation officer of the First Service Command.

Edwards Winner

The 143rd Infantry won the field meet last week held in Camp Edwards by the 36th Division. The winner massed 137½ points, handily nosing out the Division's Field Artillery, which netted 90 points; following were the 141st and the 142nd Infantry Regiments. Track events, which would not have counted in the scoring anyway, were postponed by inclement weather.

Engineer Graduates

In the seventeenth class of engineer officer candidates graduated and commissioned at Fort Belvoir, Va., last week were 17 from Massachusetts.

In pointing out the importance of engineers now serving "on the far flung fronts of the world," Major Herman M. Roth, S-2 on the school's staff, pointed out that they are "taking an active part in the allied invasion of Africa. The gigantic task of maintaining the long lines of communication is one of the jobs assigned to the engineers. The success or failure of the entire campaign depends in part on how well that task is performed. U. S. Engineers are expert road builders. They are an integral part of the hard-hitting, fast-moving fighting forces of the United States."

Call for 'Fire Trap' Cleanup Follows Night Club Disaster

Continued from Page 1

and bolted in what fire department officials called defiance of elemental principles of fire precaution.

The blaze broke out in "Melody Lounge," basement cocktail room of the Grove, at 10:17 p. m. on Nov. 28, while an estimated 1,000 persons—many of them college boys and girls, others Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps men—were awaiting the opening of the floor show.

Flames spread rapidly from an imitation palm tree, ignited accidentally by a match, to all other sections of the decorated interior. District fire chiefs who directed fire-fighting operations said later the blaze spread so quickly as to be called a "flash fire."

Frightened by the flames, patrons got up from tables heavy with food and liquor and stampeded the few exits in what fire officials termed a "wild panic." Scores were crushed before doors which they found were locked.

Lack of Exits

Expanding upon his charge that Boston's building code is "chaotic," Mr. Moulton said "the most glaring feature of this tragedy was the lack of proper exits.

"Revolving doors have long been considered by the National Fire Protection Association on Safety to Life as a menace under fire and panic conditions.

"Even though a revolving door may be of a so-called collapsible type, it can readily serve as a death trap."

The principal Piedmont Street entrance to Cocoanut Grove was a revolving door.

Mr. Moulton pointed out that the National Fire Protection Association had formulated a standard Building Exits Code through a representative committee of the Nation's experts.

Under this code, night clubs are "rightly considered essentially a place of public assembly," he declared, "In the same class as a theater, but having greater possibilities of fire."

Laws governing theatre exits were widely passed following the Iroquois Theatre fire, but no such safeguards have been applied to night clubs, he pointed out.

"Night clubs are commonly located in old buildings, made over for the purpose, and practically every known rule of fire safety is violated. The Cocoanut Grove building was certainly no worse than hundreds of other night clubs located in various cities throughout the United States."

Bushnell May Investigate

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today declined to comment immediately upon the possibility he would conduct a legal investigation into charges of criminal negligence.

Boston Building Commissioner James H. Mooney said upon questioning that his office "did not consider night clubs in the category of places of public assembly," and that he knew of no law governing the number and character of exits required.

He further disclosed that an investigator from the Building Department had "recently" visited the premises in the course of licensing a newly-opened cocktail lounge. (not Melody lounge) at the rear of the sprawling, low-built, stucco-and-brick building on Piedmont Street in the theater district.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today expressed sympathy for the families of those killed and injured, but said that in view of the fact that Boston was conducting an investigation, he would for the time being limit the State's activity to participation of the Fire Marshal in that inquiry.

Legislator's Request

State Senator-elect Sumner G. Whittier of Everett, Mass., filed a resolve with the Clerk of the Senate asking Stephen Garrity, Fire Marshal, to report to the Legislature following the inquiry, and to recommend what changes in the fire law were necessary to prevent a recurrence.

Meanwhile, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon made public this "definitely established" account of the start of the fire:

A patron at a corner table in Melody Lounge, not satisfied with the semi-darkness of dimmed electric lights, unscrewed the bulb near his corner table, plunging that portion of the room into virtually complete blackness.

Bartender John Bradley of West Roxbury, noticing the change, instructed bus boy Stanley F. Tomaszewski to restore the bulb. (Mr. Fallon agreed the boy must have been hired illegally, as Boston law prohibits the employment of men under 18 in places where liquor is sold. Tomaszewski admitted he was 16.)

Lighted Match Did the Trick

The room was so dark the boy had to light a match to see the light socket. While screwing in the new bulb with one hand, he held the match in the other, and the fire caught on a near-by "palm."

As the flames spread, and patrons in the already overcrowded rooms rushed toward various doors the main exit—a revolving door issuing onto Piedmont Street—became jammed, blocking the passage, it developed from testimony given at yesterday's official inquest.

A second door, equipped with a "panic lock" for just such an emergency, was found to have been bolted by a second lock which should not have been on the door at all, Deputy Chief John F. McDonough declared.

[A "panic lock" normally operates in such a way that one person, leaning against the door, may break it open.]

Other Exits Heavily Bolted

Other exits, one leading from the new Cocktail Lounge onto Broadway Street and two others, service entrances, issuing onto Shawmut Street, were so heavily bolted that firemen had to smash them with axes in order to fight the fire, Chief McDonough stated.

A third service entrance was forced open and served as escape for some of the trapped throng. Other men and women broke windows, jumped or fell from nearby roofs, and climbed up from the basement lounge through broken windows at the street level.

Rescue work by Army and Navy special police, civilian defense workers, and other volunteers aided the fire and police departments in carrying out the dead and the injured as soon as the flames were brought under partial control and the exists were chopped clear.

Consulted about the conditions under which it grants licenses to night clubs, the Boston Licensing Board said today that the "hot spots" are lumped with restaurants and other eating places, and the criteria they use for licensing do not include conditions of fire safety.

Whose Responsibility?

Fire precautions are the responsibility of the Building Department, spokesmen declared. When favorable recommendation is received from the Building and Fire Departments, licenses are given on the assumption that adequate provisions have been made, they said.

Nevertheless, in the course of inspections, if obvious violations are noted, the Board would have the power to close the establishment, they agreed.

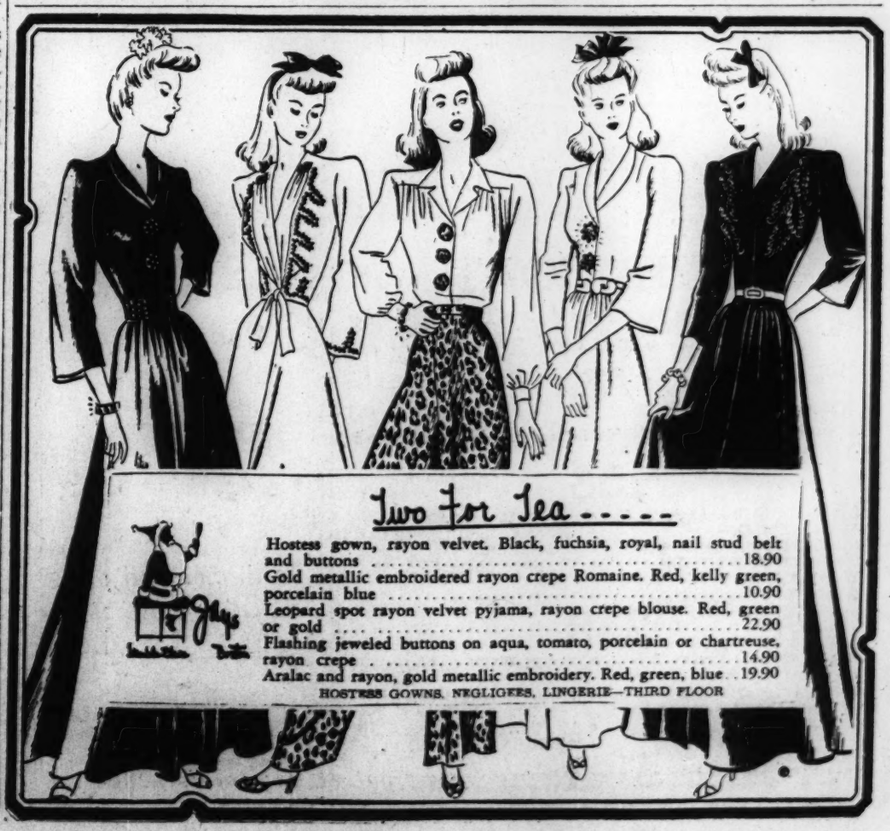
By coincidence, inspections for new licenses are currently beginning for 1943, and the fire will "naturally result in intensfication of our efforts," it was pointed out.

Army and Navy officials said today that although they were "very much concerned" with Saturday's fire, inasmuch as several score service men are believed to have been casualties, they nevertheless had not as yet taken any action to declare Boston "night clubs out of bounds."

Cocoanut Grove was established in the early 1920s, at the height of Prohibition, and for many years was operated by Charles "King" Solomon, called "boss of the Boston underworld." In 1933, however, "King" Solomon was murdered in nearby "Cotton Club" and the establishment passed into new hands.

The "New Cocoanut Grove, Inc." was incorporated Oct. 23, 1933, according to records in the office of Frederick W. Cook, Massachusetts Secretary of State.

On Dec. 31, 1941, its assets were listed at $122,189. Barnett Welansky, Boston lawyer, President and Treasurer; Katherine F. Welch, of Dorchester; and Jennie Welansky of Brookline are listed as comprising the Board of Directors.


Two for Tea.....
Hostess gown, rayon velvet. Black, fuchsia, royal, nail stud belt and buttons 18.90
Gold metallic embroidered rayon crepe Romaine. Red, kelly green, porcelain blue 10.90
Leopard spot rayon velvet pyjama, rayon crepe blouse. Red, green or gold 22.90
Flashing jeweled buttons on aqua, tomato, porcelain or chartreuse, rayon crepe 14.90
Aralac and rayon, gold metallic embroidery. Red, green, blue .. 19.90
HOSTESS GOWNS, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE—THIRD FLOOR

United Nations Onslaught in Africa Drives Wedge Between Tunis and Bizerte

Soviet Advance at Rzhev Isolates Nazi Outpost

Continued from Page 1

communiqué said, and Allied fighters were credited with destruction of four enemy planes in operations over forward areas.

The Allied announcement failed to disclose the extent of thrust toward Tunis but the Morocco Radio said Sunday that the Allies already were within cannon range of that Capital of Tunisia.

Being astride the railroad, these forces have cut the only link between the Axis defense zones except for the coastal road. Absence of reports of fighting west of Djedeida suggested the Allies were attacking one town at a time, or were leaving Bizerte to a column advancing along the northern coast.

A storm of Allied aerial bombs burst upon the Axis in North Africa and Italy over the week end. Tunis, Bizerte, and Tripoli were targets.

Shipping and harbors were blasted at three Axis-held African ports and traffic along General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's road of escape toward Tripoli was strafed, while in Tunisia the fighting grew in intensity.

From Vichy came a broadcast that British troops on the Tunisian-Algerian border had been reinforced by armored units.

This account from the Axis-controlled Vichy station said the Germans had captured a height in the Tunisian mountains, taken 110 prisoners, and shot down several Allied bombers over Tunis.

Comiso Airdrome on Sicily, jumping-off place for much of the supplies and reinforcements the Axis has been sending into Tunisia, again was the target of the Royal Air Force. Two waves of bombers struck there.

French Sub Safe:

Craft From Toulon Interned by Spain

The Iris, a 597-ton French submarine, was reported immobilized today at Barcelona, Spain, where its crew brought it for refuge after slipping out of the naval base at Toulon.

It was the only warcraft known to have left Toulon when the French fleet there was scuttled.

Under international law, the commander of the Iris had 48 hours to make his boat seaworthy and quit the neutral port, but a Reuters dispatch from Madrid declared that Spanish naval mechanics Sunday had boarded the vessel and removed essential parts.

A British Radio broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission said the crew of the Iris was interned.

The Vichy Radio said that in blacked-out Toulon rumblings of explosions in the scuttled French ships still could be heard.

From the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio, meanwhile, came an accusation that Pierre Laval was responsible, if indirectly, for the suicide of the French fleet.

"Laval's ambiguous policy fostered an attitude of diffidence among officers and men of the French Army and Navy," the broadcast said. "Collaboration with Germany has been constantly sabotaged by official circles in Vichy."

A Vichy communiqué which declared the fleet had been scuttled on standing orders issued after the 1940 armistice was regarded in some quarters as an attempt by M. Laval to deny responsibility for the fleet's destruction.

9 Axis Ships Sunk:

Craft Intercepted On Way to Africa

British submarines have sunk nine more Axis supply ships and damaged three others which were attempting to cross the Mediterranean from Italy to reinforce and provision Germans and Italians in Tripolitania and Tunisia, the Admiralty announced today.

An Italian destroyer of the 855-ton Orione class was damaged in one submarine attack.

Among the sunken enemy vessels were listed a big two-stacker passenger liner, intercepted off the coast of Sicily; a tanker laden with benzine and manned by Italian naval seamen, and a second tanker, damaged previously by aircraft, which was found burning and was finished off with torpedoes.

A medium tank-landing carrier was torpedoed off North Africa, near Tripoli, and burned 24 hours before finally going down, the Admiralty said.

The other ships sent to the bottom were loaded with food stores.

One of the damaged ships was a well-armed vessel of 10,000 tons, the Admiralty said.

Axis Bases Hit:

Planes Bomb Tunis, Bizerte and Tripoli

Aerial pounding of the three key harbors remaining in Axis hands in North Africa, Tripoli, Tunis, and Bizerte, was maintained Saturday night by heavy bombers and Tripoli was attacked in force again Sunday, a British communiqué said.

Shipping and harbor installations were the primary targets in this explosive softening up of German and Italian strongholds preparatory to final Allied assault to drive the Axis across the Mediterranean.

"There is nothing to report from our land forces (the British Eighth Army) and air activity over Libya was on a reduced scale," said the communiqué, issued jointly by British Middle East Headquarters and the Royal Air Force.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's vanguards apparently have been marking time for four days, while fresh forces and supplies were moved toward the El Agheila corridor where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is expected to make another stand.

By a Staff Artist

Soviets Fighting on Wide Fronts

White arrows indicate main points of Russian counteroffensive. A new attack has developed 90 miles from the Latvian frontier around Velikie Luki where there is a breakthrough at several points. Farther south is the advance west of Stalingrad, though fighting still goes on near that city.

Russians Push On:

Another Don Position Wrested From Nazis

Soviet shock troops have wrested another Don River stronghold from the Germans under clearing skies on the Stalingrad front and are pressing westward in the parallel offensive west of Moscow, the Russians said.

German losses were declared to amount to 10,000 daily as Red Army divisions pushed across the snow, utilizing tactics perfected in the 1941-42 winter drive.

While clouds vanished, cold prevailed in the Stalingrad area. Wind-driven snow cut down visibility on the central front. Moscow observers said the joint operations were the greatest undertaken by the Russians in their 17 months of war.

New German lines on the east bank of the Don were broken by the Soviet troops. The Russian infantrymen were supported by tanks and artillery as they moved forward in the second breakthrough in this sector reported in two days.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the Russian offensive also moved forward successfully, a communiqué reported. Large stores of Axis food supplies were captured.

Within the long-besieged city of Stalingrad fighting continued and the Russians said their artillery destroyed 38 German dugouts and blockhouses.

Germans Rolled Back Through Heavy Snow

On the central front northwest of Moscow, Red troops with all their winter paraphernalia were rolling the Germans back through the heavy snow and the communiqué announced the capture of several inhabited communities.

Only in the Caucasus did the Germans show any aggressive action. An infantry attack southeast of Nalchik supported by tanks was broken up by Russian artillery and machine guns, the communiqué said, and the Germans were forced back to their original positions.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said Russian soldiers of Gen. Gregory Zhukoff, commander of the central front and Joseph Stalin's aid as First Vice-Commissar of Defense, had poured through gaps in the German lines and reached the gates of Novosokolniki, key town 70 miles east of the Latvian border.

The regular Soviet communiqué, issued shortly after the special announcement, said the Russians were continuing their two offensives and regaining more occupied places.

A special war report announced the capture of Obilnaya, which is 70 miles southeast of Kotelnikovski, a city on the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railroad. This placed the lower fringe of the fighting well down on the Kalmuk steppes at the fringe of the Ergeni hills in the upper Caucasus. In this area south of Stalingrad, the Russians also reported the capture of the station of Nebykovsky.

Aleutian Islands:

Attu Reoccupied By Japanese Forces

Renewed Japanese occupation of Attu Island in the Aleutians was disclosed by the Navy which reported that a small enemy cargo vessel had been bombed, set afire, and apparently sunk off the island.

A communiqué containing this information also reported new aircraft attacks in the South Pacific against the Japanese-held Munda Bay area of the New Georgia Islands in the Solomons.

Japanese destroyers have shelled native villages in the western islands of the New Georgia group, the communiqué said. One explanation of this action was that the enemy apparently was trying to scare the natives in these villages before moving in to occupy them.

The report of Japanese anti-aircraft installations on Attu, westernmost of the Aleutians, was the first definite evidence that the enemy had thrown land forces into the island again following his withdrawal last September.

The Navy announced Oct. 7 that aerial reconnaissance had disclosed no signs of life on either Attu or Agattu.

These two small, bleak islands lie about 160 miles northwest of the main enemy Aleutians base of Kiska where the Japanese have maintained a foot-hold continuously since they first moved into the Aleutians last June.

Their withdrawal from Attu and Agattu, according to Washington officials, was prompted by a desire to concentrate their forces on Kiska, which offers not only facilities for a land base but also an excellent harbor for both surface ship and seaplane operation.

Kiska Made Useless By U. S. Air Attacks

Kiska, however, was under very heavy attack by American planes throughout the fall. The attacks increased in frequency and intensity after the Army opened an air base in the Andreanof Islands close by.

The attacks from the Andreanofs have made Kiska useless to the Japanese so far as aerial operations are concerned and have driven them underground except for the operation of infrequent planes and supply ships and their antiaircraft installations.

Military experts have expressed the belief that it was the consistent pounding of Kiska which compelled the Japanese to resort to the use of Attu as a base once more. The first indication that they might be making this move came Nov. 11 when the Navy reported that two days earlier Army planes had destroyed seven float-type enemy Zeros in an attack on Holtz Bay at Attu. This attack was carried out without opposition and there was no report at that time of any enemy activity ashore.

With the setting up of antiaircraft installations, the Japanese may hope to protect the island during the foggy winter months ahead more effectively than they have been able to protect Kiska.

The successful attack on the small cargo vessel of Attu Nov. 28 raised to 47 the number of ships which the Japanese have had sunk or damaged in the Aleutians. Of those, 13 were officially reported sunk, 5 probably sunk, and 29 damaged.

Efforts of American aircraft in the Solomons area to harass and disrupt enemy activity in the Munda Bay section of the New Georgia Islands have been under way for several days. The Navy reported that aerial attacks Nov. 23-24 had wiped out all buildings in the Munda area.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Advance in Tunisia

White arrows indicate points captured by United Nations forces which severed railroad communication between Tunis and Bizerte and practically isolated the two ports.

Battle for Buna:

Flying Fortresses Set Two Destroyers Afire

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Flying Fortresses broke up another Japanese attempt to reinforce the harassed Buna garrison by setting fire to two enemy destroyers off the east coast of New Guinea Sunday and sending two others fleeing northward, an Allied communiqué announced.

Direct hits with 500-pound bombs were scored on the destroyers which were set aflame and both were believed to have sunk later, the announcement said.

The same bulletin also disclosed that Allied naval forces had intercepted an 8,000-ton German auxiliary west of Australia, pounded the vessel with gunfire, and captured 78 of the crew after they had scuttled the ship.

It was the first report of naval activity in that area in many months and the first official mention of German shipping in the Western Pacific in an even longer period.

On the New Guinea land front, American and Australian troops were reported maintaining steady pressure on Japanese forces clinging to a 10-mile strip of coast in Buna-Gona sector, but there apparently was little change in the general situation.

Further up the coast Allied attack and fighter planes made a surprise assault on the enemy airdrome at Lae, sweeping in from low altitudes in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire.

"Five enemy fighters in dispersal bays were destroyed by strafing," said the communiqué. "Direct hits were scored with bombs on two other planes. In addition, bomb clusters burst in the midst of a group of eight aircraft, probably destroying or damaging all."

Allied aerial activities over Timor were directed against the Japanese-occupied town of Maobisse and several villages near Baucau, where medium bombers set fire to huts and other buildings.

Other medium bombers operating far to the east of New Guinea raided the Japanese airdrome at Kavieng, New Ireland, dropping high explosives on dispersal bays.

Japanese planes raided an Allied airdrome at Milne Bay on the southeast tip of New Guinea by night, but were said to have caused no damage.

The Japanese destroyers routed by Flying Fortresses while attempting to reinforce Buna were believed to be the vessels referred to in an Allied communiqué Sunday reporting that enemy naval forces were maneuvering off New Guinea.

Turin Hit Again:

RAF Pilots Find City Still Burning

Home-based British bombers attacked Turin Sunday night for the second night in succession and found fires started 24 hours earlier still raging in the Italian arsenal city, the Air Ministry said.

The attack was made despite bad weather and the raiding force was reported small in comparison with strong formations which previously had made the 1,500-mile round-trip swing across the Alps.

On the night of Nov. 28 a powerful force of Britain's four-motored aerial freighters carried four-ton block-wrecking bombs to Italy and delivered a devastating assault upon Turin, already badly smashed eight nights before by the mightiest bomber armada ever sent against Mussolini's war factories.

The Royal Air Force also scattered more than 100,000 incendiaries upon Italy's most important industrial and railway center.

Glowing red fires shot flames 1,000 feet into the sky over three large areas of the city, lighting up targets like day.

"The weather over the target was good and the attack was heavy and concentrated. Good results were seen," the Air Ministry announced.

Sinkings:

11 Cargo Vessels Victims of U-Boats

Eleven cargo ships of the United Nations were announced as sunk by U-boats in the western Atlantic last week with 150 seamen drowned.

The sinking, the highest number announced in the area over a seven-day period in three months, raised to 543 the Associated Press tabulation of reported United Nations and neutral merchant ship losses in western Atlantic enemy attacks since Dec. 7, 1941.

The vessels sunk were 4 American, 4 British, 2 Norwegian and 1 unidentified Allied. The attacks occurred in the Caribbean, off South America and off the United States.

War in African Desert Enters New Phase

Continued from Page 1

tween the sea and the Qattara Depression imposed such tactics. In General Montgomery the United Nations Command has found a soldier with courage to face the issue, visualize and discount the cost ahead of time, and with an unflagging singleness of purpose that was undismayed even when the outcome seemed in doubt—and there were such moments before the breakthrough.

The result of this sustained effort was the biggest United Nations victory to date. When the enemy did give way he was completely routed, his armor destroyed and the bulk of the Italian forces and a considerable portion of the German Afrika Korps destroyed or captured.

Total annihilation was only prevented by the British Eighth Army's supply difficulties being aggravated by inclement weather, whereas German remnants falling back on their own supplies and lines of communication, having lost or shed all encumberances, could retire faster than the United Nations could advance in effective force.

Order Out of Chaos

The fact that the German retreat, after the initial chaos, became fairly orderly is tribute to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's generalship.

It would appear that the moment his positions facing El Alamein were overrun and his armor destroyed, the German commander decided his only course was the swiftest possible withdrawal with whatever bits and pieces he could salvage from the disaster on the entire way across Cyrenaica to El Agheila, his old familiar refuge.

In order to rescue as much as possible of his picked Afrika Korps nucleus, he ruthlessly jettisoned his Italian supporters and grabbed all available transport and motor fuel for he was desperately short, not so much of vehicles but of gasoline with which to run them, as abandoned trucks on Libyan roadsides testify.

Marshal Rommel personally directed execution of his drastic decision. Recaptured war prisoners report seeing him personally rushing up and down the retreating line, tirelessly urging, ordering and encouraging his battered echelons.

For Marshal Rommel and his remnants this "westward march" was a race with time. On several occasions— at Matruh, Sidi Barrani, and Sollum it was nip tuck whether they would get through or be cut off and surrounded. But thereafter the distance between the pursuers and pursued gradually lengthened until at Bengasi the Germans evacuated two days ahead of the Allied entry.

Strategy After Sollum

Husbanding his remaining strength, Marshal Rommel after Sollum deliberately avoided any rear guard action, relying on weather and his sappers to delay the pursuers. The sappers blew up several bridges, but their chief work was laying in their wake the incredible quantity of mines which proved to be of considerable nuisance value.

At Fuka, El Daba, Matruh and Tobruk the enemy left behind large supply dumps, being too hurried to destroy them, but farther down the line evacuation or demolition was fairly methodical. In bomb-scarred Bengasi, an important Axis supply base, entering British troops found little booty but empty German water and Gasoline cans.

A puzzling exception was the large number of easily reserviced planes left at the airdromes, notably at Martuba.

Destruction and disorganization of the Luftwaffe and its Italian subsidiary appears more complete even than was the case with Axis ground forces. At no point in the campaign did enemy air activity cause the Allies serious inconvenience. The last Axis air operation on any scale was the bombing of Sollum Pass on Nov. 10, the same day 22 of their planes were shot out of the sky. The enemy was then still using the Gambut airdrome, but the next day apparently withdrew its force all the way to Magrum, 50 miles southwest of Bengasi.

Outlook for Future

The immediate future depends chiefly upon the speed with which the Eighth Army brings forward massed guns and armor and the RAF gets to forward landing grounds—within effective fighter and bomber range of the enemy—its bombs, ammunition, fuel and all the cumbersome ground equipment essential to the RAF and American squadrons operating with it which chased and blasted the Luftwaffe from North African skies and airdromes beyond all hope of early recovery.

The retreat is now over. Marshal Rommel is ensconced behind the temporary security of his El Agheila positions with a sizable remnant of his Afrika Korps and a considerable heterogeneous assortment of guns and some reinforcements, including several score of tanks from his Tripolitanian rear.

Bengasi would be suitable as supply base for the United Nations, whither materials could be shipped, supplementing the long overland haul.

Alert to Past Mistakes

Inability to solve the supply problem 800 miles from their Egyptian base checked two previous British advances and forced withdrawal before Marshal Rommel's counterstrikes. This time, with General Montgomery's superior organizing ability, every precaution will probably be taken to avoid past mistakes and prevent this campaign from becoming just the "annual winter migration to Bengasi."

A powerful new factor in the Allies' favor tending to upset analogies with the past is the occupation of French North Africa and the consequent threat to Marshal Rommel's rear. Veteran campaigners, nevertheless, warn strongly against an easy assumption that Marshal Rommel is finally beaten and urge the utmost effort to consolidate. They point out that a stout-hearted soldier like Marshal Rommel is not likely to mark time or accept defeat.

Right now Marshal Rommel is intent on rebuilding his army, not only for defense but also for counterattack if the opportunity presents itself, for he has always regarded offense as the best defense.

The Axis still has powerful reserves and its communiation lines are short. If developments in Tunisia are indicative, some tough fighting still lies ahead before Hitler's cohorts are finally dislodged from Africa.

Canadian Ford Strike End Up to Workers

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 30 (AP) —Labor Minister Peter Heenan of Ontario last night announced an agreement has been reached between representatives of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), which if ratified by union members will end a six-day strike at Ford plants involving 13,500 workers.

"The parties have agreed to a proposal to be submitted to a mass meeting of the workers and which has been recommended by the negotiations committee and has been accepted by the company," said Mr. Heenan. "It was unanimously indorsed by both parties."

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Britain Adds Anew To Blitz Honor Roll

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—As Prime Minister Winston Churchill promises ever-intensified bombing of Italy, the British people get some reminder of what this means in the official story of the blitz on Britain called "Front Line, 1940-1941" just published by His Majesty's Stationary Office.

This notable account contains facts and statistics never before made public.

The battle of Britain began August 8, 1940, and lasted nine months, during which time the German and Italian radio and press constantly and triumphantly reiterated that British courage was broken and the organization of British life, especially in London, was on the verge of complete breakdown.

In first three months' raids on London alone 36,000 bombs were dropped weighing 6,600 tons. There were 12,696 persons killed and 20,000 seriously injured. When the blitz started, four fifths of the British voluntary firemen had never seen a fire, but on the night of Sept. 7, 1940, they had to deal with nine fires in London, each of which required more than 100 pumps.

Roadways Afire

A fire that needs 30 pumps is considered exceptionally large. At midnight, the blaze in London was so terrific it was almost possible to read a newspaper in Piccadilly, some two miles away from the flames. Wooden roadways were set alight, an occurrence without parallel in London history. And all the time, masses of enemy aircraft poured hundreds of high explosives into the heart of the flames.

In 22 days and nights, London firemen attended nearly 10,000 fires. On three occasions, more than 1,000 fires were set in the London area in a single night. On other nights, the number varied between 950 and 40.

The record number of fires in one night was 1,724. On the night of the great City fire of Dec. 29, 1940, 1,500 fires were lit, including six conflagrations and 16 major fires.

Civilian Courage

The civilian population suffered heavily during these raids and bore the trials with exemplary courage and confidence.

Up to the end of May, 1941, 1,150,000 houses in London were damaged 375,000 people were billeted as homeless, 125,000 were given permanent homes in London, and one in every five houses in Britain was damaged.

Most public attention was concentrated on the people who slept in the big public shelters like the tubes, but throughout the raids, only one Londoner in 25 used such shelters as these. In central London, 64 people out of every 100 slept in their own beds in their own homes or acted as wardens throughout the blitz.

There was no sign of panic even when a heavy bomb obliterated a night club near Piccadilly Circus, killing a well-known band leader and many others. Throughout the raids the number of nervous illnesses actually diminished.

Heaviest Attack on London

By far the greatest weight of the enemy attack fell on London. The death rate in certain areas was many times larger than in any comparable regions in any other part of the country. Nevertheless, provincial cities had difficulties to bear peculiar to themselves.

One was that every inhabitant could hear every bomb that came down in every raid, a form of trial unknown to Londoners because of the vast extent of their City. Hull, Sheffield, Coventry, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and other provincial centers bore enemy bombing with the same patience as London.

A peculiar devastating feature of the London raids was their continuous and unrelenting maintenance night after night—virtually four whole months. No city anywhere in Italy or Germany yet has had to endure an ordeal so prolonged or on so large a scale. Nevertheless, this report bears out the supposition that on selected nights over selected targets, the RAF has perfected means of bringing to bear attack on a scale enormously exceeding anything achieved by the Luftwaffe over Britain. The Nazis never released more than 700 tons of bombs in one night on London, but the RAF dropped 2,000 tons in a single raid on Cologne.

Czech Extension Of Capital Crimes

LONDON, Nov. 30 (ONA)—Capital punishment in Czechoslovakia, it is reported, has been extended to cover such crimes as helping or sheltering a person who has not registered with the police, or who does not have an identification card.

Deputy Protector Kurt Daluege, protector of Bohemia and Moravia, in a new decree, made the extreme penalty applicable in cases of falsification of identification cards or supplying others with forged cards. These were all classified as activities against the Reich.

British Colonial Policy Shifts to Accord of Powers

Britain not inclined to 'hand over' its duties, preferring evolution of colonial self-rule.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—British opinion appears to have hardened against the idea of wholesale postwar "handing over" of its colonial reponsibilities in place of its existing policy of the evolution of dependent countries.

On the other hand, it is fully recognized that the welfare of colonial peoples in the future must be dependent not on some one big power, but on the working together of all the nations.

This is the verdict of a debate in the House of Commons last week on a topic which Mr. Wendell L. Willkie has described as responsible for greater divergence of viewpoint between Britain and the United States than any other subject.

Undoubtedly British opinion on colonial policy has been consolidated by recent criticisms from abroad, especially from the United States.

Britain and France Compared

In particular it semed illogical to the British that just when the United Nations were virtually guaranteeing the future of the French Empire and other colonial holdings, such as those of Spain and Portugal, that there should have been what seemed here to be a world-wide call for disbandment of the British Empire as a necessary item in the world reconstruction program.

The paradox seems here to be heightened by comparison between the behavior of the British and French Empires when the British Empire continued to fight for freedom when the French capitulated.

The British people, moreover, are genuinely looking at the British Empire from a wide viewpoint as a factor in world security.

This island of Britain may have seemed to the outside world as a David versus Goliath in 1940, but actually the British saw themselves as the hub of a great association of free nations, and therein lay much of the strength of their resistance. The people of the United Kingdom did not feel alone.

Why Disband the Empire?

It was their concept of the British Empire which enabled them to defy the Nazis, and save the world. Compared with that what is the loss of Malaya? So why disband the British Empire, it is asked.

Although the one-day debate in Commons produced no new statement of British colonial policy it was valuable in clearing the way for a very important pronouncement expected shortly which will define the Government's proposals for the biggest speedup ever envisaged in British colonial development.

The debate provided an opportunity for M. P.'s to say many things about colonies that both they and the public have been thinking since the subject became a high spot in world debating forums.

Some of these M. P.'s stressed with pride what Britain has done in colonial development. They had much to say about American criticism.

Greater Energy Envisaged

But it was no mere self-admiration party. Never has Parliament shown more clearly that it expects from the government and permanent officials more enlightened action and greater energy in removing blots on Britan's colonial record.

Meanwhile a practical step has just been taken by the British Government in ratifying the draft convention on colonial labor adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1939—a convention described in some quarters here today as a "Magna Charta of native workers in tropical countries."

The convention fixes contracts, eliminates day-to-day hiring and dismissal by word of mouth, establishes labor inspection, and minimizes the prosecution of natives for breach of contract.

Stanley Taking Stock

One reason for delay in announcing Government policy in the coming new phase of colonial history is that Mr. Oliver Stanley has only just been appointed as the new Colonial Secretary.

At the parliamentary debate he was a spectator taking stock. He heard severe criticism from Conservative Sir Edward Grigg of the fact that there had been seven Colonial Secretaries in seven years.

This, Sir Edward claimed, was apt to give the colonies an unfortunate impression that home politices, not colonial welfare, were the chief concern in Westminster.

Sir Edward was advocating the appointment of a colonial development board. The machinery was wanted now, not more charters nor general declarations of principle, he contended.

He urged that all colonial territories be considered under three groups—Eastern, African, and Caribbean—by conferences or committees representing all the countries concerned.

Concern of All Countries

This is taken to mean not international administration so much as recognition that a colonial empire cannot in future effectively meet its own needs without taking into full account the interests of all countries concerned, and obtaining their active collaboration.

Sir Edward, who is a former Governor of Kenya, got a nod of approval from the Prime Minister of World War I, David Lloyd-George, when he called for a "moral union" between Britain and the United States.

The schism between English-speaking peoples after the last war was more responsible for the position today than anything else, Sir Edward declared.

He urged the two countries to cease shouting across the Atlantic, but rather "get down to cases."

Caution on Sensitiveness

The chief speaker for the British Government was the Undersecretary for Colonies, Mr. Harold Macmillan, who advised the Commons: "We ought not to be too sensitive about everything the Americans say about us—they say some dreadful things about themselves."

Mr. Macmillan thought that honest deeds and good purposes and "our very good friends in the United States" were Britain's best advocates.

The chief speaker from the Labor front bench was a former coal miner, Mr. D. R. Grenfell, who claimed to have seen a large part of the empire and who said he was proud of what the British had done to build up an association of communities and only once felt ashamed—at Singapore. But he sincerely hoped that the Colonial Minister would ensure special efforts to end "hunger, creeping depression, mass unemployment, and the imprisonment of rebellious spirits" as reported now from Jamaica.

Reminder of Waterloo

The shades of the legendary "colonial blimp" were not absent from the Commons, however. Maj. Ralph Rayner told a story of native pride in British nationality.

A Negro from Jamaica, Major Rayner said, who was jostled by a French soldier, remarked: "I think you forget that we defeated you at Waterloo."

The Commons was highly amused. Next Major Rayner assured Mr. Aneurin Bevin, Labor, that from his personal experience in commanding hundreds of troops in this war, "99 per cent are fighting to preserve the Empire."

There is still plenty of material around to provide stories of traditional British imperialism.

Consistency of Willkie?

Nevertheless the British people find it difficult to reconcile the Willkie criticism of British imperialism with his later statement at Toronto describing the British Commonwealth of Nations as "one of history's most exciting and magnificent achievements in the self-governing of free peoples."

Actually to most Britons the Commonwealth of Nations and the Empire are synonymous.

Mr. Churchill in his week-end speech used the two terms as interchangeable.

Colonies are seen as but free nations and free communities in the making. You might as well criticize a chicken for being ugly while it is still in the egg," it is argued here.

Dorien Leigh

Symbols of the Commonwealth

They take on new significance in London. View of the Mall in the days of peace.

Potent Curb on Dictators Seen in Postwar Air Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A five-point postwar program for the aviation industry—containing a proposal for a world order preserved by "properly directed air power"—is outlined by Leslie E. Neville, Editor of Aviation Magazine.

"Almost everyone who looks beyond the tip of his nose is conscious of the fact that we should do some thinking about the postwar period now," Mr. Neville said. "But too many are too afraid that they will be criticized if they admit they are devoting any thinking time to anything but the Herculean task in hand."

Pointing out that every great industry is thinking freely of the future, Mr. Neville added that the precedent is already established by the Atlantic Charter.

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain gave the world a postwar blueprint in the Atlantic Charter," he said. "The Vice-President of the United States has gone on record as an advocate of postwar planning. Already federal agencies and committees are at work on the problem. It behooves all members of the aviation industry to follow their example."

Postwar Picture

Mr. Neville outlined the following phases of the postwar picture which the industry should be thinking about "while shaving or while waiting for an airline seat priority to come through":

1. As long as there are men who aspire to rule the world by force, and there always will be, some means must be provided to keep them in check. No means could be more effective in keeping order than properly directed air power. We must guard against the temptation to terminate our military strategy when the armistice is signed. We must create a community of nations with aeronautical teeth to enforce their arbitration. This is a duty not only of members of the industry but also as citizens of the new and better world for which we are fighting.

2. Lines of communications in war inevitably become trade routes in the peace that follows. Our airlines, foreign and domestic, were ready for the next step in their growth when this war came. The war has shortened the time for development of world airways by many years. We must take full advantage of this accelerated progress. Hourly service between New York and London and other miracles of transportation will be realities before the war ends. We must readjust the tempo of our thinking to the new tempo of business that this and other international airlines services will make possible.

3. Our domestic trunkline airways were highly developed when this war was thrust upon us. With the flying equipment developed during the war, our airlines will be able to move forward to non-stop high-altitude transcontinental passenger, mail, and express service and consolidate this serivce with intermediate feeder operations and local second-class services for passengers and goods whose journeys do not demand the urgency of first-class service. The technique of air-mail pickup and delivery by planes in flight has been perfected and will be used to provide air mail and express service to the smallest villages. The efficiency and flexibility of glider trains will reduce costs and broaden service.

Businessmen to Fly

4. The pilots we are training for our armed forces are tomorrow's businessmen. They will not be content to return to the old tempo of travel. They will demand personal airplanes for business and pleasure. Those who do not own their own ships will demand fly-it-yourself services. Airplane distributors and dealers must not let their sales ability soften in this era of easy business or they may find sharp competition from the automotive ranks in the postwar period.

5. Automobile makers who aspire to be airplane manufacturers should realize that their best production efforts will be worthless if they are not supported by adequate design facilities or affiliation with well-developed design organizations. Airplane makers who have ambitions in automobile manufacturing must realize that customers will not beat a path to their door. No matter how attractive their postwar products may be, they will not sell themselves.

German Woman Held; Had Military Photos

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—A German governess described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the mistress of one German spy convicted in Brooklyn last year, was seized in raids Nov. 27 along with four other German aliens and hundreds of photographs of military objectives.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant F. B. I. director who announced the arrests, said the woman had in her possession two German storm trooper daggers inscribed "alles fur Deutschland" (all for Germany.)

Also in her possession, Mr. Foxworth said, were letters and memoranda in Japanese, two cameras, a radio receiving set, and an album containing photographs of Hitler.

The photographs which included aerial and telescopic views, were of New York bridges, close-ups of the locks in the Panama Canal, United States Navy ships, and midwestern war plants.

The five aliens were taken to Ellis Island to face internment hearings.

Bulgarian Saboteurs Are Reported Sentenced

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Prague newspaper De Neue Tag said Nov. 28 that a military court at Tirnovo, Bulgaria, had sentenced seven persons to capital punishment and 12 others to life imprisonment at hard labor on charges of sabotage.

A Nazi court at Prague was said to have decreed execution for four Czechs on charges of treason.

Boisson Goes From Dakar To Algiers for Darlan Talk

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Algiers Radio reports that Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa has arrived at Algiers from Dakar to confer with Admiral Jean Darlan, head of the French regime in North Africa.

Reynaud Arrested?

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Paul Reynaud, Premier of France until just before its fall to the German armies, and Georges Mandel, former French Minister of the Interior, have been arrested on personal orders from Berlin by Adolf Hitler, reliable European reports to the Associated Press said Nov. 28.

The two former French leaders were held for 24 hours at the arsenal at Bordeaux and now are in Berlin, the reports said.

Gen. Maurice Gamelin, former Allied Generalissimo, and other important French leaders are still being held in the Portalet Fortress in the Pyrenees, the advices said.

M. Reynaud and M. Mandel were wanted by the Germans "especially for a political reason," the report said, adding that Chief of the Vichy Government Pierre Laval had consented to the arrests after several days of negotiations.

Himmler in Toulon?

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Roundabout dispatches reported today that Henrich Himmler, Chief of the German Gestapo, had arrived in Toulon to deal with the aftermath of the destruction of the French Home Fleet by its own officers and men.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a Tass dispatch datelined Geneva which said Herr Himmler was at the French Mediterranean naval base while the Nazis were carrying on a campaign to arrest and punish all Frenchmen in the former Unoccupied Zone accused of opposing the German authorities or belonging to illegal organizations.

Such persons, together with officers who opposed the demobilization of the French Army, will be tried by courtsmartial, the Tass dispatch said, and may face sentences of capital punishment.

Polish Consuls

LONDON, Nov. 30 (ONA)—Polish consuls in North Africa have already resumed the official status which they enjoyed prior to the French collapse in 1940 and are co-operating with the American authorities.

After the Franco-German armistice, the consuls had remained at their posts in Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca, but were deprived of their consular status. They were, however, permitted to look out for the interests of Polish citizens, under strict French supervision.

With the American occupation of Algeria and French Morocco, the consuls lost no time in establishing contact with the United States authorities and resuming communications with the Polish Government.

They are already dealing with urgent questions regarding the liberty and feeding of Polish citizens freed from internment, it is reported.

Public Eating Places to List Food And Persons Served in December

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The OPA has directed all restaurants, hotels and institutions to keep detailed records of the amounts of food used and the number of persons served during December, the Office of War Information has announced.

E. S. Ferguson, Regional Rationing Executive, said records must be kept for "each establishment registered as an institutional establishment under sugar and coffee rationing regulations."

He said the records must show the amounts used of each of following: sugar, coffee, butter, poultry, meats (including canned and edible parts such as liver, heart and kidney), pork, beef, veal, lamb, and mutton; sauces, scrapple, "luncheon meats," etc.; canned fish, cheese (except cottage, pot and baker's); margarine, lard, and compound shortening; cooking and salad oils; canned soup; all canned fruit and vegetables; commercially frozen fruits and vegetables, dry and dehydrated fruits; dried peas and beans; canned, evaporated and condensed milk, and the number of gallons of fresh milk, fresh cream and ice cream.

Democrats' Head Of Publicity Quits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Charles Michelson, publicity head of the Democratic National Committee, has fired his last verbal barrage, he says, at the Republican Party.

The veteran reporter, author and a "ghost writer" par excellence of Democratic campaign speeches for 13 years finally has done what he—and many Republicans—wanted for a long time: put the cover on his battered typewriter at Party headquarters and quit politics for good.

"I'm straightening out a few things at the office," Mr. Michelson said, "but officially I'm no longer with the Committee."

The publicist, claimed by many Republicans to have been largely responsible for President Hoover's defeat for a second term in 1932, declared he didn't have to submit a formal resignation because "I threw away my contract long ago," and now is "going to loaf."

The publicist said he doubted whether a new publicity chief would be appointed at this time as the Committee was short on funds and has just reduced its office space in the Mayflower Hotel by two-thirds. In addition, more than 25 stenographers and clerks have been released and jobs found for most of them in the Federal Government.

Uniform of Serviceman 'Pass' Into Town Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Men in uniform will be admitted free to all lectures and special events at Town Hall, 123 West Forty-Third Street, George V. Denny, Jr., President, announced Nov. 28. No tickets are required. A uniform will be their pass, Mr. Denny said.

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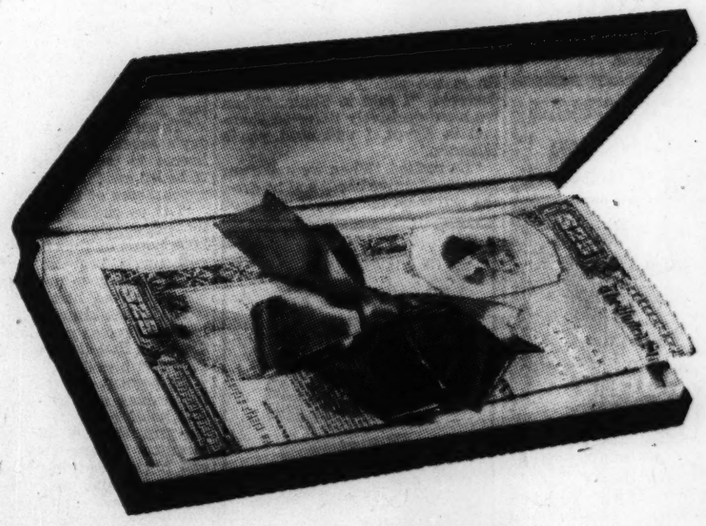

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Churchill Sounds Restrained but Optimistic Note in Speech on Progress of War

British Leader Predicts Axis Expulsion in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Following, in abridged detail, is Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radiocast speech yesterday on the progress of the war.

The Prime Minister opened his address by declaring that the ringing of Britain's church bells two Sundays ago to celebrate the Eighth Army's victories in the desert was indicative of the thankfulness of the British Commonwealth of Nations that its hour of deliverance had come appreciably nearer.

". . . We are becoming ever more entitled to be sure that the awful perils which might well have blotted out our life and all we have and cherish will be surmounted and that we shall be preserved for further services in the vanguard of mankind," Mr. Churchill said.

"No mood of boastfulness, of vainglory, of overconfidence, must cloud our minds, but I think we have a right, which history will indorse, to feel we had the honor to play a part in saving the freedom and future of the world.

"The wonderful association of states and races spread over the globe, call it the British Empire or the British Commonwealth if you will—I do not quarrel about it—and above all our small island, stood in the gap alone in a deadly hour. . . .

"Here we kept the light burning which now spreads broadly over the vast array of the United Nations. That is why it was right to ring our bells and lift our heads for a moment in gratitude and relief before we turned again to the grim and probably long ordeals which lie before us and to the exacting tasks upon which we are engaged."

Difficulties Ahead

Mr. Churchill warned that difficult tasks still lay ahead and that another serious battle might be impending at the entrance to Tripolitania. He stressed especially the enormous distances in North Africa which have complicated the Eighth Army's supply problems.

The Prime Minister had high praise for the manner in which the invasion of French North Africa was carried out by American and British forces and expressed his delight over the successful beginning made there.

"It was rendered possible only by one sovereign fact," he said, "the perfect comradeship and undertaking prevailing between British and American staffs and troops.

"This majestic enterprise is under the direction and responsibility of the President of the United States and the First British Army is serving under the orders of the American Commander in Chief, General Eisenhower, in whose military skill and burning energy we put our faith and whose orders to attack we shall punctually and unflinchingly obey.

"Behind all lies the power of the Royal Navy, to which is joined a powerful American fleet, all under the command of Admiral Cunningham and all subordinated to the Allied Commander in Chief. . . ."

Africa Beginning

Mr. Churchill predicted that the enemy would be expelled from all of North Africa's 2,000-mile coastline before long.

He said this would reopen the Mediterranean to military traffic and would open the air battle upon a new front.

"To bring relief to the tortured world there must be the maximum possible of air fighting," he declared.

"Already the German air force is a wasting asset.

"Their new construction is not keeping pace with losses. Their front line is weakening both in numbers and on the whole in quality.

"British, American, and Russian air forces are already together far larger and are growing steadily. British and United States expansion in 1943 will be, to put it mildly, well worth watching.

"All we need is more frequent opportunities for contact. The new air front which the Americans and the RAF are deploying along the Mediterranean ought to give these extra opportunities abundantly in 1943.

Italy Warned

The Prime Minister warned Italy that blows of undreamed-of severity awaited it.

"Already the centers of war industry in Northern Italy are being subjected to harder treatment than any of our cities experienced in the winter of 1940," he said. "But if the enemy should be blasted from the Tunisian tip—which is our aim—the whole South of Italy, all naval bases, all munitions establishments, and other military objectives, wherever situated, would be brought under a prolonged, scientific, and shattering air attack.

"It is for the Italian people, 40,000,000 of them, to say whether they want this terrible thing to happen to their country or not.

"One man and one man alone has brought them to this pass. There was no need for them to go to war. No one was going to attack them. We tried our best to induce them to remain neutral, enjoying peace and prosperity in a world of storm.

"But Mussolini could not resist the temptation of stabbing prostrate France and what he thought was helpless Britain in the back. Mad dreams of imperial glory, the lust for conquest and booty, the arrogance of long-unbridled tyranny led him to this fatal, shameful act. . . .

"Today his empire is gone. We have over 100 Italian generals and nearly 300,000 of his soldiers as prisoners of war. Agony grips the fair land of Italy.

"This is only the beginning, and what have the Italians to show for it? A brief promenade by German permission along the Riviera, a flying visit to Corsica, the bloody struggle with the heroic patriots of Yugoslavia, the deed of undying shame in Greece, and the ruins of Genoa, Turin, and Milan.

"And this is only a foretaste. One man and the regime he created have brought these measureless calamities upon the hard-working, gifted, and once-happy Italian people, with whom until the days of Mussolini the English-speaking world had so many sympathies and never a quarrel. How long must this endure?"

Russia's Strength

Britain's war leader pointed out that the hard blows the United Nations are striking in Africa should not divert attention from the prodigious strength Russia continues to show in the East.

"When I was leaving the Kremlin in the middle of August," he declared, "I said to Stalin, 'When we have decisively defeated Rommel in Egypt, I will send you a telegram.'

"He replied, 'When we make our counteroffensive here,' and he drew the arrow on the map, 'I will send you one.' Both messages have duly arrived. . . .

"One hundred and eighty German divisions, many reduced to little more than brigades by the slaughters and privations they have suffered, together with a host of miserable Italians, Rumanians, and Hungarians dragged from their homes by a maniac's fantasy—all these as they reel back from the fire and steel of avenging Soviet armies must prepare themselves with weakened forces and added pangs for a second dose of what they got last year. They have the consolation of knowing they have been commanded and led not by the German General Staff, but by Corporal Hitler himself."

France Reclaimed

Turning to Western Europe again, Mr. Churchill said that the overrunning of all France by Hitler was to be welcomed by the United Nations because it entailed the extinction of "the sorry farce and fraud" of the Vichy Government.

"We may be sure that after what has happened the ideals and spirit of what we have called 'Fighting France' will exercise a dominating influence upon the whole French nation," he said. "I agree with General de Gaulle that at last the scales of deception now have fallen from the eyes of the French people. Indeed, it was time.

Referring to the French Fleet, Mr. Churchill said it has been brought by folly and worse than folly to a melancholy end, but that it had redeemed its honor by an action of self-immolation.

"From the flames and smoke of the explosions at Toulon," he predicted, "France will rise again."

A New Test

Mr. Churchill declared that the British people must now prove that they can endure the fruits of victory as well as the despairs of defeat.

"I see no reason why we should not show ourselves equable, resolute, and active in the face of victory. I promise nothing. I predict nothing. I cannot even guarantee that more successes are not on the way.

"I commend the immortal lines of Kipling:

"'If you can dream and not make dreams your master; if you can think and not make thoughts your aim; if you can meet with triumph, disaster — treat those two impostors just the same.'

"There is my text for this Sunday's sermon, though I have no license to preach one. Do not let us be led away by any fair-seeming appearances of fortune.

"Let us rather put our trust in those deep, slow-moving tides that have borne us thus far already and will surely bear us forward — if we know how to use them — until we reach the harbor."

The Prime Minister said nothing had occurred as yet which justified the hope that the war will not be long and bitter.

He pointed out that Hitler with his armies and his secret police still holds nearly all of Europe in his grip, that he has tremendous resources of slave labor to fall upon and huge quantities of munitions, many arsenals, and thousands of fertile acres.

Lasting Bond

Mr. Churchill declared, however, that it may well be that the war in Europe will end before the conflict in Asia. In such an event, he said, the full power of the United Nations would then be brought to bear upon Japan.

"While we were thus engaged in the Far East," he said, "we should be sitting with the United States, Russia, and those of the United Nations concerned, shaping international instruments for national settlements which must be devised if the free life of Europe is ever to rise again and if the fearful quarrels which have rent European civilization are to be prevented from once more disturbing the progress of the world.

"It seems to me that should the war end thus—in two stages—there will be a far higher sense of comradship around the council table than existed among the victors at Versailles.

"Then the danger had passed away. The common bond between the Allies had snapped. There was no sense of corporate responsibility such as exists when victorious nations who are masters of one vast scene are most of them still waging war side by side in another.

"I should hope therefore that we shall be able to make better solutions, more far-reaching and more lasting, of the problems of Europe at the end of this war than was possible a quarter of a century ago.

"It is not much use pursuing these speculations further at this time, for no one can possibly know what the state of Europe or the world will be when the Nazi and Fascist tyrannies are finally broken.

"The dawn of 1943 will soon loom red before us and we must brace ourselves to cope with the trials and problems of what must be a stern and terrible year.

"We do so with assurance, ever-growing strength, and as a nation, with a strong will, a bold heart, and a good conscience."

Ding, Des Moines Register

The New Road to Berlin

Churchill Spends Hours On Addresses

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—It takes Prime Minister Winston Churchill six to eight hours to prepare even a 30-minute speech for broadcast and proportionately longer to do one of his long parliamentary reviews. He gets all his material for these masterpieces of rhetoric together and then begins to dictate—directly to a typist, because he likes to see his material immediately without waiting for transcriptions.

He dictates, he says, for two reasons: He detests the "tedious task of calligraphy" and he thinks dictation gives a freshness not attainable by writing.

Prime Minister Churchill is just as good in impromptu private discourse as in his considered speeches. In these moments, in fact at most times, there's a glimmer of humor at the back of his blue eyes and a kind of half-smile on his lips. He's adroit at leading a conversation wherever he likes it.

He never grants interviews anymore because he thinks his first duty is to the people and their parliament but during his personal conversations he often expounds thoughts that don't find their way to the newspapers.

For instance, he often thinks of this war—if he were to join in President Roosevelt's "name it" discussions—as "the unnecessary war." He feels it never would have occurred had the United States and Great Britain stuck together after the last war.

Moreover, he firmly believes, that if they'd even have joined forces and policies as recently as six or seven years ago they could have called a halt to German aggression without force of arms.

Flood of Greetings

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill arose before dawn today and plunged into his arduous daily tasks with scarcely a moment to receive felicitations on his 68th anniversary and congratulations on his address of last night.

Members of the Churchill family in London called at 10 Downing Street to felicitate the doughty campaigner and the BBC announcers in their early morning news broadcasts wished him "many happy returns" on behalf of radio listeners.

Among the messages of congratulation from all over the world was one from Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and another veteran warrior, saying "salute and best wishes to a youthful veteran of 68."

Marshal Smuts, who is 75, added "I've returned from my English visit confident that you in company with the other grand leaders of the United Nations will yet under Heaven's blessing lead up to one of the great victories in world history."

Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia also cabled his congratulations and there were messages likewise from Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand and scores of others.

The nation, taking its cue from the hard-working Prime Minister, did not pause for a celebration. Newspaper editorials caught the key recommended by Mr. Churchill in his broadcast and urged that Britain be stanch in victories as well as in defeat.

The Prime Minister who shouldered Britain's burdens on May 10, 1940, with "nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat" was slightly stooped, but pink of cheek and sharp of mind and eye as he went into his 69th year.

Mr. Churchill starts his days about 7 a. m. and keeps a staff of aids, secretaries, advisers and experts busy from then until lunch—or until Parliament meets, if it's a sitting day. After a fairly light lunch of perhaps beef and a salad, he takes a short nap and then works until dinner time. There is usually a little rest after dinner, then he works through until early morning, going to bed about 3 a. m. after a late supper.

Willkie 'Encouraged' By Churchill Speech

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 30

Wendell L. Willkie, who recently criticized Prime Minister Churchill for what he termed Mr. Churchill's defense of "the old imperialistic order," said the Prime Minister's broadcast yesterday was "encouraging."

"Mr. Churchill's report on what Great Britain and the Commonwealth have accomplished was masterly," he said. "I was also glad to hear him speak of the postwar problems, even though his references applied only to Europe and were brief.

"Nevertheless, the very fact that he mentioned the subject was encouraging. For many believe the answer to these problems, as they concern not only Europe but the Middle East and Asia, must be well under discussion and formulation before the war is over."

Churchill Facts Confirmed On Allied Plane Supremacy

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that Anglo-American airpower is rapidly outdistancing that of the Axis is borne out by official reports here.

It is estimated by those in the best position to know that the combined American and British production of fighters and bombers is now approximately twice that of Germany, and Russian output is believed to be as large as that of Japan and Italy.

Furthermore, if confidential Government reports are to be believed, Axis plane losses are now markedly higher than those of the United Nations on all fronts except the Russian, where the Soviet Air Force has been obliged to bear the brunt of the enemy's air attack.

Permitting themselves a bit of optimism, American Army Air Forces officials declare that nothing can prevent the Allies from establishing overwhelming superiority around almost the entire rim of German-occupied Europe and that, as Prime Minister Churchill put it, next year will produce Allied air developments which will certainly be "well worth watching."

These men also believe that there is good evidence to support the Prime Minister's statement that "already the German Air Force is a wasting asset" and that Germany's "new construction is not keeping pace with losses."

Reports from Egypt and Libya have painted a picture of extraordinary losses by the German luftwaffe. One such dispatch said that up to two weeks ago at least 500 destroyed German planes had been found on or near airfields captured by the British Eighth Army. It has been an open fact that for the last two or three months the Allies have held virtually unchallenged control of the air over all Egypt and Libya.

In addition, plane for plane the German models seen in North Africa do not appear to be quite up to the standard of the Allied bombers and fighters sent against them. The famed Stuka dive bomber has had practically no effect upon the North African fighting, and the German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wolfs have not seriously hampered the Allies in destroying Axis troop trains, supply ships, and harbor installations.

These facts are seen as lending body to the Prime Minister's contention that the enemy's "front line (in the air) is weakening both in numbers and, on the whole, in quality."

What are the facts, as closely as they can be gathered and printed, behind the Allied optimism over the future in the air. According to the best estimates here, Germany is today producing between 1,500 and 2,000 combat planes a month. This is a formidable monthly output but it is far short of the combined output which America and Britain can stack against it.

It will be recalled that on June 25 of this year President Roosevelt announced that "in May, we produced nearly 4,000 planes." Since that time it has been announced, once by Wendell L. Willkie during his trip abroad, that American production has jumped to 5,000 aircraft a month. These are not, however, all combat planes, since the United States is still turning out a good number of trainers. There can be little doubt that well over half of America's production is in combat planes, the total probably being at least 3,000 a month.

Published reports from Britain indicate that that country is doing anywhere from 1,00 to 1,500 planes a month. Putting Anglo-American combat production at 4,000 a month—the lowest estimate given here—it is apparent that this output is at least double that available to Air Marshal Hermann Goering.

Although they are not underestimating the striking power still left to the Luftwaffe, Air Force strategists in Washington express doubt that German air strength is now equal to its present tasks of (1) combatting the rapidly growing Allied air power in North Africa, (2) supporting the hard-pressed German armies in Russia, (3) protecting German and Italian industrial cities from pulverizing Allied raids, and (4) raiding Britain as promised by Herr Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels.

Air Blitz Brings Italy to Crossroads

Continued from Page 1

the Americans will have their turn later—of deliberately planning to turn Italy into a battleground and a shambles for military reasons, in complete disregard of their traditional friendship of the Italian people.

The effect of this campaign on a common people whose critical faculties have been dulled by 20 years of Fascism cannot be underestimated. It was a surprise to the outside world when the average Italian turned against Britain when the League of Nations sanctions were applied during the Ethiopian war. It should not surprise the outside world this time if these new and far more terrible sanctions cause a similar trend.

It should be remembered that naked war now strikes Italy for the first time with any force. As long as the Germans were winning, much as the Italians feared German victory, it nevertheless caused the actual front lines to recede far from the Italian peninsula. Before Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery and Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower began their current task, there were only token bombings. The fearful punishment which Prime Minister Churchill said the Italians now are receiving is comparable to the German blitz against Britain except that it is being administered by the Italian people's friends.

The Italian people are accustomed to disaster, and it is well known that they have suffered the continual burdens which recent history has heaped upon them with a certain resignation. But it must not be supposed that they are martyrs to the point of welcoming the explosions of demolition bombs, no matter who unloads them or for what purpose.

I have known Frenchmen and Spaniards to go out into the streets, raise their hands toward the skies, and call down more and yet more of the bombs being sent by their allies. Italians on the whole are not like that.

For over 20 years, they have developed a certain immunity to propaganda. They have had the longest and most futile experience with the so-called modern Fascist propaganda technique, and resistance to it has dulled their instinctive reaction to argument from any source.

The common people are chiefly responsive to facts, therefore. They think chiefly in terms of their day-to-day situation rather than in the noble terms of political and moral warfare by which the free countries justify any sacrifice for the great overall end of democratic victory. And destructive bombs are the outstanding facts of their present situation.

There are other factors which contribute to their mixed feelings. During the present war, at least, the Italian people cannot be expected to understand or condone the alliance between the United States and Britain with Soviet Russia. The one point at which propaganda has been successful in Italy is a point on which both the Fascist Regime and the Vatican have joined forces: anti-Communism. The average Italian is terrified by the implications of Russia's recent successes at Stalingrad. This can be stated with certainty. Alarm at the prospect of Russia rolling over western Europe is one of the few factors which would tend to make Italians welcome the Americans in spite of the conflict which would arrive with them. They want the Americans to reach Italy first.

As the United Nations net draws tighter around the continent, therefore, pro-American sympathies of the Italian people hang in the balance. The situation calls for every effort on the part of the United Nations, and particularly the United States, to devise counter propaganda which will be broad and understanding enough to head off a swing of Italian opinion in the wrong direction.

Almost uniformly, close students of the Italian scene are advising an approach based on warm sympathy for the plight of the Italian people. The United Nations, it is agreed, should avoid scornful references to Italians as poor fighters and should rather praise what has undoubtedly been a form of national slowdown strike against Mussolini's war, which the people have carried out, often at great risk to the individual.

To the extent that it is possible, with extraordinary care, bombings should be confined strictly to military objectives. One expert on the vulnerability of Italy from the air, who studied the situation for two years at first hand as a diplomat in Rome, holds that this is practical.

The United Nations, he declares, should assign segments of each main transportation line in Italy—road or railroad—to a particular air squadron with the instructions to cut it in the open countryside and keep it cut. They would be ordered to drop their bombs daily anywhere along that line so long as it was away from a populated center, and to select a new spot each night so as to outwit the anti-aircraft. Such a campaign, if rigorously carried out, would do far more damage than the heaviest bombing of cities, in this air technician's opinion. The Italians at once would recognize what was being done for their benefit.

Meanwhile, every effort should be made to explain to Italians why the Mediterranean campaign is a military necessity, and to pledge that destruction of all sorts will be held to an absolutely unavoidable minimum.

It will be noticed that Prime Minister Churchill, in his radiocast address yesterday, did not issue a direct official appeal to the Italian people to revolt at this time. It appears from the text that he merely was giving a review of the Mediterranean situation as he saw it, including the problem of Italy.

Understood in this way the speech does not mean, as some at first interpreted it, that he gave the unarmed Italian people the harsh alternatives of revolting and being wiped out by the secret police and the Germans, or doing nothing and being wiped out by the United Nations. This would be a demand greater than that made by the United Nations on Greece or France or Norway where the people are not so lukewarm or mixed in their feelings and where the chances of success would be greater.

This ultimate call to action undoubtedly is being held for the day when German power is cracked, or the day of actual invasion, when it will have the only chance of success.

On that day, the United Nations can say "we come to set you free," and the Italian people will be most likely to welcome and assist them.

Rumors: How Americans Can Guard Against Lies

Continued from Page 1

enemy agents in the United States are engaged in planting and encouraging the circulation of rumors which aid the enemy's propaganda objectives. Of these, the most important are "hate rumors."

The evidence shows that many "hate-rumors" originate in the United States as symptoms of domestic social and economic problems—especially those problems which war creates or intensifies. Enemy propaganda has often picked up these rumors and tried to increase their circulation as an essential part of the strategy of "divide and conquer."

A list of the groups against which most current "hate-rumors" are directed follows, in aphabetical order:

Army administration, business, Roman Catholics, defense workers, draft boards, English, farmers, Jews, labor, Negroes, profiteers, rationing boards, Red Cross (blood donor service, Russia and unions.

The false information carried by "hate-rumors" is less important than the hatred which the rumors convey," the OWI declares. "Factual denials appear to have had little effect in stopping 'hate-rumors.'" As one "hate-rumor" is exposed it is replaced by another rumor conveying the same hatred. It seems clear that persons who feel certain hatreds will readily believe and repeat any rumor which gives expression to that hatred. "Hate-rumors" obviously must be attacked at the source—by curing the cause of the hatred.

"Information can, however, be used effectively to combat 'hate-rumors' insofar as they may be thoughtlessly believed or repeated by persons who would otherwise feel no violent or urgent hatred. Adequate information can serve to make the repetition and progress of 'hate-rumors' more difficult.

"The other types of rumors—'anxiety rumors,' 'escape rumors,' 'supernatural rumors,' and 'curiosity rumors'—appear to grow out of the public tensions which exist during wartime; they spread because of the virtual impossibility of completely eliminating such tensions through information.

"Adequate and accurate information about the war—plus the confidence among the American people that they are receiving adequate and accurate information about the war—will tend to allay these tensions, and thus to reduce the volume of rumors. But it is clear that as long as war continues to produce a succession of situations about which there is bound to be apprehension and anxiety, even the most complete information will not be able to destroy rumors entirely.

"Some rumors spring up from situations in which certain facts, though known to many persons, can not be published. When a warship is in an American harbor, for example, that fact can not be published without aiding the enemy—even though the ship and its sailors are visible to many people in the port area. Extravagant rumors about the ship, or the crew, or the cargo may arise from such a situation.

"But these rumors would not spread unless people repeated what they saw or what they heard. The Office of War Information is in possession of ample evidence that the enemy, or his agents, often does not know what hundreds of Americans do know about a given war port or war plants; the repetition of facts or rumors, in such circumstances, often makes it easier for the enemy to find out what he did not know, or simply suspected."

'Little TVA' Planned On El Salvador River

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30 (AP)—J. F. Mejia, President of the National Electrical Commission of El Salvador, conferred with Rural Electrification Administration officials Nov. 28 as part of a nation-wide tour to study power development preparatory to developing a "Little TVA" in his country.

Señor Mejia said under a loan from the United States his Central American country proposes to dam the Lempa River and construct a $10,000,000 hydroelectric power plant to furnish industrial and residential power in areas now served by public utilities.

Churchill Warns Italians To Cut Ties With Axis

Continued from Page 1

is reported, pointing to a determined move by the German High Command to frustrate further United Nations successes in the Mediterranean.

There is a demand in some newspaper circles today for a clear definition of what sort of peace deal the Italians can expect so as to encourage them.

The suggestion is that they be given a pretty fair deal. But observers in close touch with the Allied Governments in London recognize that the Greeks and Yugoslavs regard Italy as enemy number one.

The Yugoslavs have a claim to part of the Slovene area of North Italy. Neither Greece nor Yugoslavia is in a mood at present to tolerate Italians in Albania.

Other European Governments would have a sharp eye on any terms offered the Italians.

Similarly there are two schools of thought about military concentration on Italy. Have Britain and the United States yet marshaled sufficient strength to knock Italy out and at the same time increase the winter bombing of Germany to a crushing level?

Attacks on the German home front and war factories are stressed as still of paramount importance this winter.

Several of the ablest war commentators stress that Britain and America must ensure maximum help for Russia next spring, which can be achieved by the winter blasting of Hitler's factories. And this, it is claimed, could not be achieved if Britain disperses its air forces.

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Equitable Use of Resources Predicted to Chemurgists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — No more 'have nots' in a world where everything grown, or in natural deposit, can be converted into products of value—this kind of new economic order is possible according to Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, who closed the Mid-American Conference of the Council here recently. This, in his opinion, is the promise natural science holds for industry and agriculture.

"The accomplishments of chemurgy in this country, opening the way for the use of farm surpluses by discovering how they can be transformed into needed articles, point the way to this new order," he asserted.

"These accomplishments should be carried into all lands under the leadership of the United States," he continued. This would lead to a new world economy of plenty where 'have nots' no longer will need to fight the 'haves.'

"Countries poor in the past when their one chief crop lost markets or were forced to compete for markets on a starvation basis, could be instructed into an enduring prosperity of production as science showed them how their principal resource might be converted by chemurgic processes into a wide variety of needed goods. Unemployment would be overcome. The standard of living of all would be raised and all could enjoy abundance."

Hat Made From Milk

Mr. McMillen's promise for the future was backed up throughout the two-day conference with sound, successful examples of how the process works and was strikingly illustrated when the Council presented John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, with a hat made out of fiber processed from milk.

Citing other chemurgic achievements, M. F. Taggert, Director of Research for the O'Brien Varnish Company reported that southern pine was made suitable for wood pulp, opening a vast store of this greatly needed commodity and that excellent paints have been perfected from soya bean oil.

Larry Livingston, Agricultural Extension Manager for the E. I. du Pont Company, filled the entire front of a lecture hall with new products from cellulose and other bases which were not known just a few years ago.

Discussion of Rubber

Chemists in this country, according to Mr. Livingston, have found substitutes for most of the critical materials for which we depended upon importation. One list, he declared, showed that there were 41 such materials in 1921 and only 14 in 1942. Research chemists found suitable substitutes within this country for the other 27.

Rubber, the outstanding vital material whose supply was cut off when imports were stopped, held the stage for a large part of the conference. It was a challenge to these men which they were confident they could meet not only for the emergency, but in a way that would set up a large new industry to continue after the war.

The cases for both an agricultural solution and a petroleum answer were presented so that the general conclusion of most of those interviewed was that both have the answer.

Dr. Gustav Egloff, Director of Research, Universal Oil Products Company, keynoting the oil case, said, "The farm industry and the petroleum industry are never going to get very far apart no matter what issues arise even over the question of synthetic rubber. The quantity of oil that will be used for synthetic rubber is relatively small. The industry's vital concern is to see to it that autos get tires and it would therefore do everything possible to see synthetic rubber made from alcohol, coal, guayule, or any other raw material."

D. Howard Doane, St. Louis, presented the case for the use of agricultural materials, especially for the permanent solution of the rubber problem. He claimed that rubber can be produced from American agricultural products more quickly and at a lower cost than from any other material. He pointed out that the only sources in Europe known to be successful for synthetic rubber production are based on agricultural products.

Butadiene Production

Synthetic rubber produced by the glycol process using grain was presented as the first front and natural rubber produced from the Russian - dandelion, Koksagyz, was presented as the second front in the solution of this nation's rubber problem by Dr. Jaul J. Kolachov, Director of Research for the Joseph E. Seagram Company. The production of the needed butadiene direct from corn has proven the most efficient method of synthetic production and synthetic rubber can be produced the quickest for the present emergency, he stated.

Dr. Kolachov disclosed the far-reaching possibilities of natural rubber production from the Russian dandelion. It has already proved successful in Russia, Sweden, and Germany, he pointed out. Largely through his effort some of the seed have been obtained for this country and experiments are under way but the Federal Government is showing a distressing indifference to its possibilities in spite of its record of success, he claimed.

The American farmer should investigate the opportunities this plant holds for him, he said.

Germans Thrived in Morocco

WITH UNITED STATES ARMY AT FEDHALA, French Morocco, Nov. 24. Delayed. (AP)—German members of the Axis Armistice Commission captured by the United States Army in Morocco are on their way to the United States as prisoners of war, it was disclosed today.

The Commission members took good care of themselves as well as their Führer.

Besides arrangements for shipments to the Reich of huge supplies of minerals, phosphates, wool and alcohol, they managed to send relatives and friends back home costly packages of food, soap, coffee, tea, sugar, perfumes, and leather goods.

In the rooms of their exclusive shore-front hotel were found expensive stationery, toilet water, the best wines and other delicacies and fine Moroccan wallets and luggage.

Portraits of Hitler and Göring frowned down from the walls beside the motto in German, "What would the Führer think of this?"

The hotel manager said 19 members of the Commission were living at the hotel, the Miramar, when the Americans struck. Some were killed within 50 yards of the hotel, another was shot and killed as he tried to drive through the American lines and others got away in automobiles.

At one time, said the manager, Rene Rougeron, there were 36 Germans living at the hotel, including some who operated an air transport and mail service to the fatherland.

"The Commission members did pay their hotel bills to the end," M. Rougeron said, "but they took everything they wanted and were very demanding. We hated them but had to serve them."

American Army officials found huge supplies of wheat, oats, and beans stacked in warehouses at piers at Safi and other cities—all bound for Germany.

Natives were overjoyed when told the food would be returned to them. Most natives here are undernourished as a result of the Nazi looting.

Members of the German Armistice Commission in Casablanca were warned in time to escape but left much equipment behind.

4-H Clubs Produce 60 P. C. More Food

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told delegates to the twenty-first National 4-H Club Congress yesterday that the amount of food American farms produce next year "may have a lot to do with how soon we win the final victory over Germany and Japan."

"I want you to know that you are truly in the fight when you help to produce food, fiber, and oil," he said.

Four-H officials said 350,000 Club members produced 3,500,000 bushels of garden vegetables and small fruits this year, 60 per cent more than last year.

Eight of the highest scoring young gardeners were selected by a mail order house to be honored at a breakfast today, receiving a $100 war bond each and expenses to the Congress. They include Dorothy Edmonds Greensboro, Ga.; Milton M. Gray, Jr., Brewster, Mass., and Arlene Peavy, Meehan Junction, Miss.

Bread Eating Shown On the Upgrade

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Rationing of some staple foods and high prices of others have stimulated national consumption of bread and other cereal products, milling and bakery trade reports indicated today.

Commercial bread production is believed to be about 15 per cent greater than a year ago. Civilians apparently are eating more than 5 slices a day on the average, soldiers are eating 8 to 9 and when they're in the field a full pound, or equivalent of about 14 slices. In recent years civilian bread consumption at times has dropped to around 4 slices daily.

Although bread, chief of unrationed foods, should be a major beneficiary in the wartime diet, experts expect no revival of bread eating to proportions that prevailed in the American family before World War I, when parents and children took up to 2 or 3 thick slices each a meal and topped it off with cake and pie.

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Wide World

Daily Scene at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Brawn plus quick thinking is a requirement of students preparing for the Army Air Forces Technical Command. These soldier-students clear a water-filled ditch while going through the obstacle course, with their Tommy guns ready for immediate action.

Wickard Glad U. S. Aroused To Food Need

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, asserting that farming had been "the runt pig in the litter" as far as the nation's manpower was concerned, said today he was glad that Americans had recently become concerned about their food supply.

In a speech prepared for a regional meeting of farm officials and agricultural leaders called to launch next year's production program, the Secretary said this concern over food was making the nation realize that agriculture must have manpower before it can produce.

The 1943 program, which Mr. Wickard outlined in Washington yesterday, calls for the largest output of food in the country's history to meet military, Lend-Lease, foreign relief and domestic requirements.

"All along I have been afraid," he said, "that most people would not see the critical situation until they read it in declining farm production figures."

He told the farm meeting that a shortage of materials and equipment would hamper production.

"For months," he said, "I have been hammering on the great need for farm machinery and other materials of production. I have tried as hard as I can to get more essential materials for agriculture. I am going to keep on trying."

As compared with this year's production, the 1943 farm program calls for more meat and milk, more poultry and eggs, more of the vegetables high in food value and less of those low in food value; more peanuts for food and vegetable oil, more long-staple cotton and less short-staple cotton, more corn and less wheat, more potatoes, beans and peas.

Declaring food to be as essential as bullets, the Secretary said Americans should realize that demands are growing faster than production.

"About a month ago," he said, "we estimated in Washington that our armed forces and Allies would require about 20 per cent of our food production in 1943. This year they are taking about 13 per cent. But even though we had allowed for increasing needs, the 1943 estimate already has turned out to be too low. Recent events sent requirements on a sharper upward curve. Today, the estimated military and Lend-Lease requirements are at least 25 per cent of next year's expected food production."

Federal Liquor-Control Laws Urged by Council of Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Declaring that the control of drunkenness in wartime is "of primary importance," the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America made public today a resolution calling for legislation enabling the President and the Secretaries of War and the Navy to deal with the problems of intoxication and to control the distribution of beverage alcohol. Such action is particularly necessary wherever the local law enforcement agencies have failed in effectiveness in any community, area or premises, near military establishments or those engaged in war production, the resolution declares.

The resolution recommends:

"That there should be further governmental action reducing the volume of beverage alcohol available for consumption, along with many other consumer's goods, by diverting raw materials and supplies, and thus freeing labor and productive and distributive capacity.

"That legislatures of the states permitting the sale of beverage alcohol should strictly regulate, and decrease, the hours when it may be sold, both by package and for consumption on the premises, the hours and intervals to be chosen in the light of British experience with this effective method of reducing consumption and increasing industrial efficiency.

"That the federal and state governments should generally adopt tax programs that encourage the dilution of proof spirits and fortified wines, thus presenting an incentive of reduced taxation to distributors, and thereby reducing the total volume of alcohol consumption.

"That the federal and state governments should extend, or begin programs of education for the general public as to the nature of beverage alcohol and its effects on human life, through their public health and allied agencies.

"That the churches should undertake a renewed educational program of their own with reference to the nature of beverage alcohol and its effects on human life."

In wartime there are certain tendencies toward increased consumption of beverage alcohol, and an aggravation of the problem of drunkenness, the resolution says.

"These tendencies have been reported in numerous expressions of concern by many churches and other respectable civic groups," it continues. "Drunkenness presents us with important physical, social and psychological problems. Medical opinion has emphasized the importance of these problems. The church, above and beyond these factors, recognizes moral issues in connection with the use of beverage alcohol, and its own obligations to consider and recommend proper educational, legislative and other social measures."

U. S. Judges Group Asks Congress For Women on Juries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Congress has been asked by a committee of Federal judges to standardize the qualifications for Federal jurors and to permit women to serve in all United States courts.

The committee, headed by District Judge John C. Knox of New York, was named more than a year ago by Chief Justice Stone on authorization of the Annual Judicial Conference of Senior Federal Circuit Judges.

"The committee is of the opinion," the report to the conference said, "that women as a group are capable of acting as jurors and should, irrespective of state law, be called for service in the Federal courts. The statute which the committee recommends gives women everywhere in the United States rights and responsibilities for Federal jury service equal with those of men."

State law now disqualifies women from jury service in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The proposed legislation would exempt from jury service persons engaged in vital war industries, those on active duty with the armed services and Federal, state and local officials engaged in policy-making functions.

Serving with Judge Knox on the committee were District Judges Colin Neblett of Santa Fe, N. M., Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Ill., James M. Proctor of Washington, and Harry E. Watkins of Fairmont, W. Va.

Phoenix 'Out of Bounds' To Luke Field Personnel

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 30 (AP)—Phoenix was declared out of bounds for personnel at Luke Field today by Col. Ross G. Hoyt, commanding officer at the large advanced Army Air Corps training base.

Army officers said the order was the result of vice conditions in the city.

Col. Clarence A. Hennessey, Provost Marshal for the Southern Land Frontier Sector, said the order had nothing to do with a recent riot here involving Negro soldiers and military police.

Victorian Dickey Returns to Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 30

The war's impact on the clothing industries in Britain revived a Victorian fashion for men.

Shirt dickeys are back in shops to save men's coupons. It only takes one coupon while a shirt with two collars calls for seven and a sports shirt five.

"Nothing but a coupon shortage would make men go in for these out-of-date monstrosities," said a spokesman for the outfitters.

Uniform Silk Stocking Ceilings For Women Are Effective Dec. 3

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Uniform nation-wide ceiling prices for the dwindling supply of women's silk hose have been established by the Office of Price Administration, effective Dec. 3.

OPA earlier had established uniform ceilings for nylon hose and for stockings made of "combination," "spun," and "blended" nylon yarns.

OPA ceilings for sales of silk hosiery to consumers range from 69 cents a pair for the coarsest first-quality circular knit type to $1.65 for the finest quality of full fashioned stockings. For "irregulars," ceilings range from 60 cents to $1.50; for "seconds" from 50 cents to $1.25, and for "thirds" from 35 to 80 cents.

For the most commonly worn styles of first quality three and four thread 42 to 48 gauge full-fashioned, silk leg stockings, retail ceilings range from $1 to $1.25.

OPA said stockings of these grades had been selling at a wide scale of March ceiling prices which, for individual stores, have been as low as 79 cents and as high as $1.95.

Since July, 1941, the manufacture of silk hosiery has declined steadily, being limited to the production of hosiery from silk processed before Aug. 1, 1941. Sales of nylon yarn to hosiery manufacturers were halted in February, 1942.

OPA said it issued its uniform ceilings for silk hosiery "to protect consumers and distributors from high prices which might result from the scarcity."

Mistrial Declared In Case of Rivers

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—A mistrial was declared in the trial of former Gov. E. D. Rivers Nov. 28 in Fulton Superior Court, when a jury reported itself unable to reach a verdict on charges Mr. Rivers embezzled $66,119.60 while serving as Georgia's chief executive.

Judge Virlyn B. Moore ordered a mistrial and dismissed the jury when Austin Abbott, foreman, reported the jurors stood 11 to 1 for acquittal and he did not believe a verdict could be reached "in 30 days."

The former Governor took the stand to deny the charge of embezzlement and said in his lengthy statement he had tried to make a good Governor and he knew his record was clean.

Every School Is Urged to Be Military Camp

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Maury Maverick, War Production Board representative, told a national group of educators that "every school should be as a military camp," and urged that "all education that doesn't contribute physically and spiritually to winning the war" be dispensed with for the duration.

Mr. Maverick, Director of the Governmental Division of WPB and former Texas Congressman, expressed his views yesterday in an address prepared for the National Council of Chief State School Officers.

Lowering of the draft age, bans on school construction and equipment, and war duties for teachers spell a drastic revision of programs for both schools and colleges, he said, predicting one result would be that "several hundred colleges will not open for the scholastic year starting in the fall of 1943." Mr. Maverick made these suggestions:

"Send your janitors to war—get the children to do the janitor work, and I mean without pay. Indeed, let us all be warriors. Let our children walk to school if not impossibly far. . . . Discipline yourself. Have discipline among the students. As a part of that discipline, have mass physical training to toughen all the youngsters, for you, as educators, recognize that healthy, hard games and calisthenics properly supervised bring discipline, sportsmanship, and a social feeling."

He reminded the educators that no new school buildings may be constructed except in a few special cases, and suggested that city halls, churches, and vacant store buildings may have to be used for classrooms in some localities.

Since girls may be the principal students in colleges next fall, he urged more emphasis on training women for war work.

High School Pilots

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, has announced that students in 14,000 high schools which have pre-flight aeronautics courses would be given an opportunity to qualify for the CAA Certificate of Aeronauticical Knowledge, which meets the ground subjects requirement for a private pilot license.

The examinations will be identical with those given applicants for a private license, Mr. Stanton said, and the holder of such a certificate may use it for one year in seeking such a license.

'Jimmy' Doolittle in High Gear On Air Command in Tunisia

ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 30 (AP)—That "little man who is everywhere" is the best way to describe the hero of the Tokyo air raid, Maj.-Gen. James H. (Jimmy) Doolittle, who is masterminding the American air drive against the Germans in Tunisia with the 12th Air Force.

In a crowded operations room on a windswept airport, the Major in charge of plane construction voiced his heartfelt frustration.

"I wish the General would stay put long enough for me to talk to him," the Major said. "If he's here he never stands still but paces all over the place and I have to talk and run at the same time.

"If I turn my back he's off to Oran or Algiers or Casablanca or somewhere else before I can get hold of him."

Just at that moment a door at one end of the operations room flung open. A slight figure wearing a floppy fliers' cap and a leather jacket, with only a silver star on his collar to set him apart from a dozen Second Lieutenants around him, strode in. He took a quick glance at the operations boards stuffed with names and types of airplanes, and went out the other door with the speed of a fox dashing for cover in the brush.

"There he goes again," moaned the Major. "I've got to catch him. Good-by."

Energetic Doolittle has been the one-man gang of this air force he created in a month's secret work in London.

He keeps a Flying Fortress at his disposal 24 hours a day, the same one recently shot up by the Germans, and spends as much time in the air as on the ground.

Although his Fortress is used as a passenger plane, he keeps two bombs in the bay "just in case he sees something to drop them on."

"And Jimmy's just the guy who will see it," one of his staff asserted. "The rest of us could fly for months and see nothing, but he turns up something."

General Doolittle leaves all office work to his staff, putting in a lightning appearance as the only General without an aide, although he is enitled to one. He does everything himself, dashing hundreds of miles through the war zone as though taking a taxicab from one headquarters to another in London or Washington.

He flew into the Oran airdrome in his Fortress minutes after his fighters and ground troops had captured the field, with a battle going on a short distance away.

Whenever confined to his office by work, he paces around like a tiger in a cage, talking as he walks.

The young fighter and bomber pilots who must be part cynics where what they call the "brass hats" are concerned, worship him and General Doolittle shows a decided preference for the company of young airmen, wandering about at every opportunity, asking questions, learning the boys by name.

"That's Jimmy all right," said one young pilot with a thick southern accent. "He comes right down here with us and asks questions and calls me by my first name. We're ready to go any place he wants to lead us anytime."

Lawyers Urge Lynching Probe

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild yesterday adopted a report calling for more vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of persons and officials responsible for lynching and of "state officials responsible for denial of the franchise to Negroes."

The report was submitted to the Board meeting here by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and William H. Hastie, Dean of Howard University Law School.

It sharply criticized the "lack of vigor" with which special assistants to the Attorney General have presented evidence in lynching cases, and condemned "many instances of violence" against Negro soldiers.

Blackout Fatalities Fewer In Britain During October

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP) — The Ministry of War Transport announced on Nov. 27 that of 697 highway fatalities in Britain last month, 285 occurred in the hours of blackout. It was the lowest October figure of the war. Fatalities in October a year ago were 875.

Problems Within Germany Intensify as War Spreads

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Problems of food, heating, transport, and overwork have been intensified in Germany as winter, the Russians, and the "little second front" in Africa all seem to talk at once.

Food rationing has been generally and fairly enforced through out the Reich—except preferences for the inner circle of the Nazi party—but the 1941 to 1942 winter conditions led to great shortages.

According to reliable advices, reaching here, the preoccupation with food scarcity and the possible consequences of malnutrition is the main subject of German conversation today, and many papers have condemned the "vitamin craze" for months past.

But despite the rationing system black market temptations have been very appealing in the Reich, especially as there exists plenty of ready money but almost nothing to buy on the open market. A new policy has been in Berlin, in Munich, Vienna or Zagreb how to develop closer acquaintanceship with "country cousins," who have produce to sell.

Fuel Shortage Severe Test

Shortage of fuel will be a severe test, especially as the war has coincided with a succession of three of the severest and longest winters. Transport difficulties are due mainly to shortage of personnel, and materials were responsible for failures last winter, and there seems little reason to expect any great improvement in transport conditions during the next few months.

The other serious cause for concern is overwork in the factories regarding which much has been heard. The work day of 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., which appears common in many offices and factories due to a shortage of employees and the lack of sleep, especially in bombed areas, has produced a high state of tension which is not conducive to establishment of that Durchaltung (carrying on) which German propagandists have recently declared should replace mere Stimmung or mood.

MORE more MORE more MORE

Goebbels Only Consolation

To the German people, weary of war, Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, offers only this consolation: "Germany will not allow itself to be softened either in Stalingrad or in North Africa."

Simultaneously penalties for listening to foreign radio stations and disseminating this "false news" have been considerably stiffened, and special measures are being taken to deal ruthlessly with any signs of weakening morale. In this connection it is very significant that within a very short period Goebbels has considered it necessary to make two official visits to bombed areas in Western Germany.

Hitler Suspicious?

Meanwhile reports continue to circulate in neutral capitals of Europe and the Near East to the effect that Hitler has grown even more suspicious of his general staff, and that he, himself, carefully scrutinizes new appointments of officers in the higher ranks lest there should develop a group strong enough to organize resistance to Hitler and Nazi party organizations.

But despite the deterioration on the home front it is clear that before any crack can come, major military defeats are needed. The Germans are mostly concerned about daily problems. The policy, which before the outbreak of war had been "guns before butter," has since developed into "guns but no butter at all." The effect of all this is slow—but inexorable.

Nazi Communication Lines Begin to Fail

By the Associated Press

London, Nov 30

Hitler's interior communications lines have begun to fail "just when he needs them most," Philip Noel-Baker, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, declared Nov. 28 in an exhortation to transport workers in Axis territory to commit sabotage.

"Every railway car that is wrongly labelled, every tank that is punctured, every radiator that leaks, every order that is misunderstood, every bridge that collapses is a victory won for freedom," he radiocast to the workers over BBC.

N. J. Judge Finds No Race Favoritism

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30 (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said here that a personal investigation disclosed no racial discrimination in the Office of Dependency Benefits.

The State Welfare Commission on the condition of the Urban Colored Population announced last week it had urged Mr. Stimson's office to investigate complaints that Negro employees were segregated in the ODB.

Judge Hastie announced these findings:

"There is no racial discrimination in the recruiting of personnel. More than 30 per cent of its employees are colored.

"Colored employees are not segregated in separate operating units, although a minority of the colored employees were at one time in all-Negro units. That condition does not now exist, and the acting director has made clear his policy that units must not be set up on a racial basis.

"The declared policy of the acting director that individual promotion shall be on the basis of individual merit has been made clear. Several hundred colored employees have been promoted."

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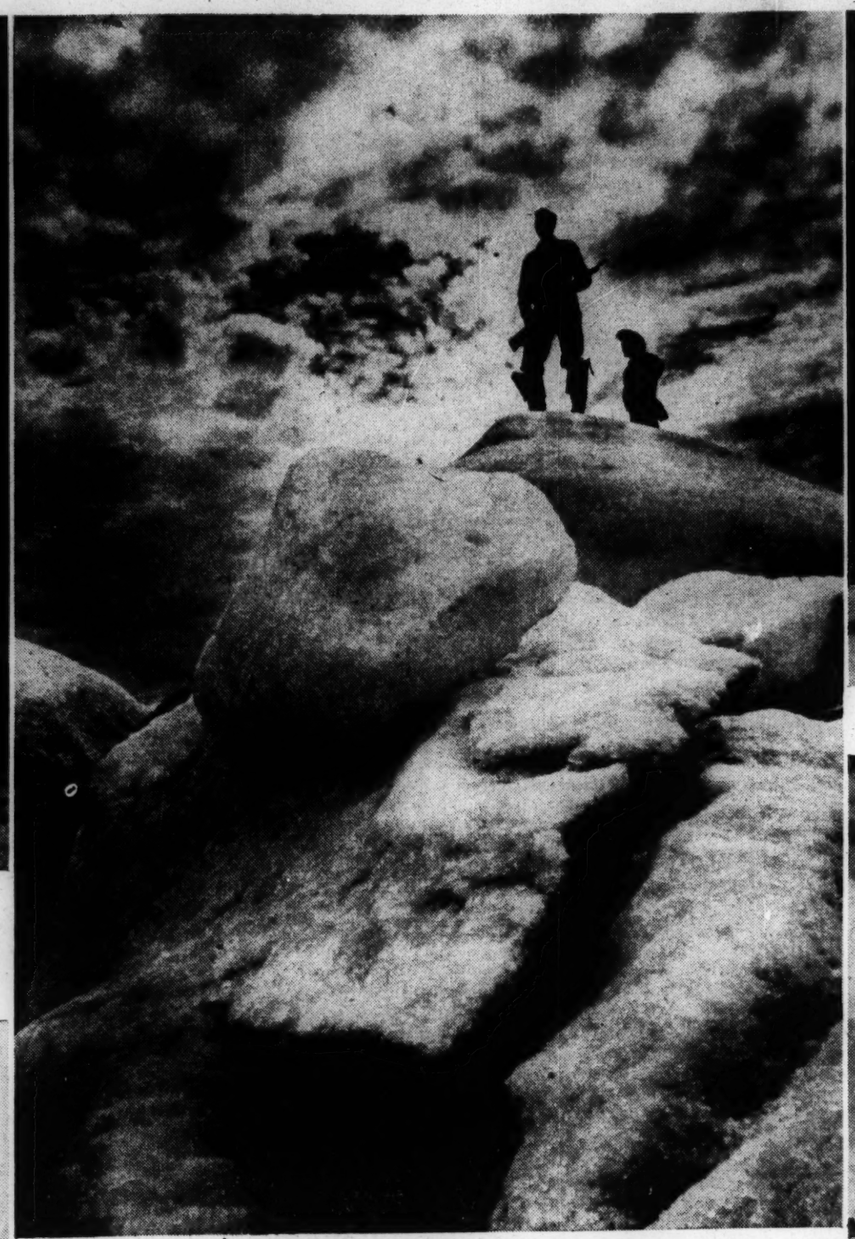
Camera Fans Snap the American Scene and Win a Sheaf of Prizes

He Also Serves Who Only Stands and Waits

This alert but patient young gentleman is evidently co-partner in an extensive shopping expedition sans equipage, and seems to be left "holding the bag" as the saying goes. This picture, entered by Corporal Donald M. Laskey of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the Pittsburgh Press Amateur Snapshot Contest, is one of the prize winners at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards.



Guardians of Our Far-Flung Outposts

Top winner of all is Corporal Kenneth C. Pratt of Northvale, N. J., with this New York Herald Tribune entry.

Youthful Version of the 'Spirit of 1942'

A winner by Minturn R. Allen of Hartford, Conn., and entered by the Hartford Times.

Rhythm, Radiance, and a Rousing Racket

Junior and his new drum spell joy. No doubt about it. This picture, entered by Charlotte R. Schlemmer of Lincoln, Neb., in the Lincoln Journal and Star Amateur Snapshot Contest is a prize picture in the Salon of the Eighth Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society. More than 300 pictures taken by amateurs were entered in this year's contest by 69 newspapers of the United States and Canada. Corporal Pratt's snapshot, center above, won top honors with a $1,000 prize for the finest picture and $500 as best in Class E, the class exclusively for men in active service in the Armed Forces of the United States and Canada. In the eight years of these national contests more than $100,000 has been awarded in cash prizes in national awards and through contests of participating newspapers. Nearly 3,000,000 snapshots have been entered. In the circle, right: By Bessie W. Callaway, La Grange, Ga., entered by the Atlanta Journal.

Bread for the British Empire

Canadian harvest scene by Wilfrid Belanger of Montreal, Quebec, entered by the Montreal La Presse.

We Should Say That This Mother and Son Are Up to Monkey Business

Or perhaps this is merely a chain of humorous events. Anyway it looks like a good time. John P. McDermott of New York City caught them in the act, and the New York Herald Tribune entered this prize picture.

An Old House Like This Warms the Heart of Anyone Who Loves New England

By Frederick H. Gove of Concord, N. H., entered by the Boston Sunday Post. Above it, the marine scene is by Forrest R. Brauer of Richmond, Va., and was entered by the Richmond News-Leader.

Art Exhibitions in Boston Galleries—Fritz Kreisler Returns

Forain Etchings on Display At the Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Etchings by Jean-Louis Forain are to be shown during December in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection of the Boston Public Library. Abundant material by the Frenchman is available in this collection, which includes a number of preparatory drawings, prints in several states, proofs, working drawings, water colors and lithographs. There are also two oil paintings which are on permanent exhibition in the special gallery.

Born in 1852, Jean-Louis Forain was young enough to know the work of Honoré Daumier. He lived in that charged atmosphere of wit, irony, and free expression upon which a great number of gifted Frenchmen thrived. Forain was a painter and illustrator only secondarily; he was primarily a satirist and humanitarian. He was continually making some commentary on his fellow men, pointing out their qualities and indicating their foibles and pretenses.

* * *

In making a picture, Forain stopped when the story was told; when the lines of characterization were scrawled upon the sheet, or dug vehemently into the surface. When he chose, he could model a nose or round out a cheek. He could be as satisfied with a scribble that happened to impart the appropriate thrust, the expressive gesture.

The mesh of lines seems sketched in cursory, improvisatory fashion. There is in no sense a quality of "finish" in his pictures. They seem like notes which are vividly with the initial impact, and more powerful because of their spontaneity. Contrasts are accentuated roughly, areas are left seemingly barren on the picture's surface; details marked in as if the author intended to come back eventually to develop the passage. But the very precipitancy of Forain's manner tends to preserve the dramatic urgency that makes the portrayal authentic.

* * *

Like Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Manet, and Renoir, Forain found the world of everyday experience replete with material. The vicissitudes of the poor and underprivileged, the conflicts between social classes, struggle, exploitation, wretchedness are the major themes. In this exhibition we see Forain at the height of his capacity in court scenes, and in the series of prints of Lourdes. The exhibition includes only the etchings, and they probably reveal this artist in his superlative moments of achievement.

The prints show the luminous, flowing, expressive etched line accommodating itself to quick impressionistic record. Sometimes Forain worked in dry-point; sometimes he etched on soft ground, achieving the consequent crayon effect. This exhibition provides a splendid opportunity for spectators to become familiar with another French artist who expressed the life and temperament of the France of the Third Republic.

* * *

Elizabethan Embroideries

In recent years the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has done a good deal in the way of investigating and exhibiting the art of needlework. Ancient, Oriental, Coptic, Peruvian, Greek, and European embroideries are shown in various departments. These textiles are selected from the Museum's permanent collection. There is now on view a loan exhibition of Elizabethan embroideries from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago, along with related pieces from the Museum collection.

The era of Queen Elizabeth is notable in decorative arts for needlework. This was especially favored by the Queen, whose taste in dress was luxurious. Cloths, gloves, jackets, caps, cushions bags were covered with exquisite patterns; and record has it that there were 89 master craftsmen in the Embroiderer's Company in 1580. Standards were high and all embroidery was carefully examined by experts for approval.

* * *

In the collection exhibited we have an opportunity to become acquainted with the accomplished handiwork of that period. It is precise and delicate, executed with utmost refinement in design, materials, and colorings. The most remarkable exhibit is a woman's doublet wrought with threads of gold and silver on a spangled linen ground. There is reason to believe that this doublet was made for no less a personage than Queen Elizabeth and that she left it at Kimberley in Norfolk when she visited there in 1578. Its lustrous splender well befits a queen. Other pieces are embellished with small flowers, leaves, scrolls, berries, grapes, birds, and fantastic creatures, wrought in gold and silver and silken threads.

'Le Prévenu et l'Enfant'

Etching by Jean Louis Forain on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

'La Sortie de l'Audience'

Etching by J. L. Forain now on view at the Public Library

Great Violinist Welcomed By Enthusiastic Audience

By L. A. Sloper

It looked like old times yesterday afternoon, with Symphony Hall crowded to hear Fritz Kreisler in his first Boston appearance in two years. Every seat was taken and the stage was half filled with listeners. The audience rose in tribute to the great artist when he came on the platform. Enthusiasm continued unabated throughout the afternoon.

Mr. Kreisler, assisted at the piano by the always helpful Carl Lamson, submitted this program: The Concerto in A minor, No. 1, and the Partita in E major, No. 3 (with piano part added), by Bach; Mozart's Concerto in E flat, No. 6; and a miscellany of short pieces, concluding with the violinist's new Viennese Fantasie.

* * *

It was not the best imaginable program to herald the artist's return after a long period of enforced inactivity. Its three major items call for a great deal of technical virtuosity, and bravura playing has never been Mr. Kreisler's strongest point. On this occasion his tone was thin, his rhythms rather stiff, his intonation insecure, and his technique unreliable at numerous moments in all three of these compositions.

He was at his best in the Mozart Andante; but it seems a pity that he did not choose to play, instead of the Bach Partita, say a sonata of Beethoven or Brahms, which would have served better to reveal his superb musicianship and his spiritual penetration.

* * *

As it was, we had to wait, oddly enough, for the slight pieces in the last section of the program to recall the old Kreisler. The violinist's transcription of Rachmaninoff's "Marguerite," which was the least of these, brought out something of the old breadth of tone. Tchaikovsky's Scherzo and Ravel's "Habañera" went off with a fine facility. Debussy's "Flaxen-Haired Girl" (transcribed by Arthur Hartmann) was exquisitely spun.

The new Viennese Fantasie proved to be one of the most ingratiating of Mr. Kreisler's nostalgic recollections, pervaded with a melancholy inevitable in view of recent tragedy and present grief. Its sentiment made a fitting climax to an afternoon of grateful reunion with a master musician.

The audience lingered as of old to hear extra numbers, which were as usual generously provided.

'Every Soul Is a Circus'

"Every Soul is a Circus," which, with "Letter to the World," is announced for performance by Martha Graham and her company at Wellesley College (Alumnae Hall) Monday evening, Dec. 7, is a dance comedy.

Simply because it was fresher in mind at the time, The Monitor's review of the first New York performance (December, 1940) is here quoted to give some idea of what goes on in this hilarious work:

"Miss Graham has not previously been noted for her humor, not so much because it has not been in evidence, as because its subtlety has made it elusive.

* * *

"In the new piece she turns from subtlety to forthright comedy business that stops just this side of farce—placing the tragi-comic ego of man, in all its desire to show off and be admired, in the exhibitionist atmosphere of the circus ring. All of which is implied in an elliptical setting by Philip Stapp; carried out by characters from the 'arenic world,' and underlined by drum-rolls and other means of musical collaboration in Paul Nordoff's score. The costumes, too, by Edythe Gilfond, are in the vein of circus phantasmagoria, that circus indicated in Vachel Lindsay's verse, from which the title is taken:—

Every soul is a circus,
Every mind is a tent,
Every heart is a sawdust ring,
Where the circling race is spent.

From the opening Prologue, wherein Miss Graham as Empress of the Arena starts the laughter pealing with a few Beatrice Lillie-gestures, posturing on and off a couch, looking behind her to see if her portrayal of grief is effective as she literally paws the floor in mock-sorrow, she is the enlarged feminine ego in person, specified in the desire to attract, to be the heroine of a triangular romance, to be greatly beloved.

"But the prima donna complex is not confined to the lady. Erick Hawkins, the Ringmaster, typifies the masculine ego, strutting and striding in pomp and splendor, snapping the whip of his authority, ever the dominant male sweeping all before him. Nor does it end there. The Ideal Spectator, Jean Erdman, though she watches the scene with absorbed attention, when she is not swathed in a heavy veil, finds time to preen and change her headgear and drape herself in what various attitudes she thinks may be most becoming, over her balustrade.

"Truly all is vanity in this fantastic sawdust ring, but not vexation of spirit for the audience. Maidens prance in parade, mince in a 'garlanded entry,' indulge in 'poses and plastiques,' while Merce Cunningham as the Acrobat charges on stage now and again with a display of ballet techniques.

"Why sly thrusts at the world of the theater and the theater of the world go on cannot all be described, nor indeed all be seen or fully savored at first viewing. One example of slyness is the little sequence in which the Empress of the Arena seeking to win back her lord, the Ringmaster, depicts humility by timidly linking her arm in his and walking in deep knee-bends beside him.

* * *

"It is all deliciously funny, ending with Miss Graham again on the couch, giving the unifying touch by repeating with variations the pattern of self-pity and mock-distress."

Another memorable passage is the by-play with a rose between the Empress, the Ringmaster, and the Acrobat. Still another is a solo by Miss Graham, executing her marvelous extensions with a rope around her ankle, as if she were pulling up her freely moving leg by its aid. It may signify the Empress pulling her own leg. At any rate, it is all rich with allusion of frailties we know in ourselves and others. And the laughter it arouses is deep laughter from the heart.

M. L.

'Winter Soldiers'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Winter Soldiers," now being acted at the Studio Theater, 66 West Twelfth Street, is an absorbing documenaary play about underground, anti-Nazi fighters in occuppied Europe. Dan James, the author, has written something more significant than a good melodrama about the war. The winter soldier heros of Mr. James' play are so called not only because they fight in the snow and cold but because they battle through something worse, the winter of adversity.

As the play opens, in November, 1941, a new Nazi broom is being introduced to sweep Moscow of its defenders. Marshal von Falken approaches Moscow, having worked out every detail of his campaign with mathematical precision. Over the protests of his subordinates, he orders the immediate movement of troops from Yugoslavia to the front.

Three hours later, in a faraway Yugoslav hut, a mute and seemingly stupid peasant steals the orders to move the Death's Head Regiment and delivers them to the underground leaders. That night, from a secret cave, a professor pours information and exhortation into the microphone of a short-wave freedom station.

In Vienna, a day later, a prostitute persuades a young Austrian soldier to overlook damage to the railroad. The following night, a "disbanded" Czechoslovakian railway workers union strikes for four hours. In a Polish railroad station, a telegrapher overcomes his terror and presses a switch to dynamite a bridge. And so it goes, in a series of quickly shifting scenes. The factors of heroism, patriotism, and love of freedom which Marshal von Falken has ignored in compiling his strategic timetable have made their vital contribution.

"Winter Soldiers" is an absorbing and intelligently written series of character studies in action. Mr. James has not ignored humor. Unfortunately, there is no single sympathetic character whom one can follow from beginning to end. Only the Nazis reappear.

At present, "Winter Soldiers" seems more absorbing than exciting. Its deficiencies in tension seem to be due less to faults or writing than to the need for better performance, perhaps the technique might be better suited to the film medium.

As well as the play has been directed by Shepard Traube and produced by Erwin Piscator, it will need improving if it is to be transferred to Broadway, though much of the acting is first rate. Many of the players are theater people whom Hitler has made refugees; their presence does not detract from the impact of an anti-Nazi play.

Scenically, this is the most ambitious production the Studio Theater has attempted. And it is one of the finest. H. A. Condell has devised a revolving stage on which a series of realistic settings accommodates 11 scenes. Numerous interludes are played only in spotlight.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"The Willow and I." New play by John Patrick, about two sisters and their rivalry for the love of the same man. Martha Scott, Joanna Roos, Edward Pawley, Cora Witherspoon, Gregory Peck, Richard Gordon, Amanda Randolph, Richard Harrison, Pauline Myers, Eric Englander, and Edwin Lewis are in the cast. Donald Blackwell directed. The production is presented by Blackwell and Curtis. Curtain at 8:30.

"The Firefly," scheduled to open tonight at the Majestic, has been postponed until Wednesday evening.

Program for Russian Aid

Jan Veen and the Studio Dancers will give a joint program with four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other musicians, under the auspices of Russian War Relief at Baker School, Brookline, Tuesday evening, at 8:30.

Mr. Veen will offer two solos, "Call for Victory" (Tcherephine) and "Three Minor Vices" (Poulenc). The group will do a "Dance Suite" (Joseph Wagner) and "Forlane" (Ravel).

Victory Concert

The Boston Conservatory String Quartet (Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, and Langendoen) went strong on their hour, playing for yesterday's audience of the Victory Concerts, assembled in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts. Nor could anyone attending complain, for the artists gave an expert performance right through. The trouble was not with them but with one of their composers, Glazounoff, who had room on the program with his Novelette, "All 'Ungherese"; and if there wants to be named a rambling composer, Glazounoff is he. Twice in the Novelette he comes to a fine and a logical stop, but only to begin over again. So, 4 o'clock to 5:10 instead of to 5.

Glazounoff, though, proves agreeable and ingratiating always; the facile can be that way. They get their works into the repertory and keep them there. They are a pleasant relief and contrast to composers who are serious and take upon themselves a big burden of thought.

Excellent listening the Boston Conservatory men made of the Mozart Quartet in C major. They might have been a little lighter-handed with the work, but Mozart is not invariably in an airy mood. Here he writes in the key and in somewhat the vein of his "Jupiter" Symphony. A modern work in which the four executants distinguished themselves was "La Oracion del Torero," a quartet in a single movement by Turina. Sonority, expression and style suited the music in its special Spanish aspects.

The 10 minutes overtime could have been avoided by leaving Tchaikovsky's Andante Cantabile out of the afternoon's plans, unless, to repeat the hint, it would have been better to close the Glazounoff Novelette where the form bade. For conclusion of a pleasant chamber music reunion, the String Quartet called on Margaret Holden, pianist, Marcel LaFosse, trumpet player, and Henri Girard, doublebass, to help in a presentation of the Septet of Saint-Saëns for trumpet, strings and piano, taking in the Menuet and the Finale.

W. P. T.

Music Lectures

Boris Goldovsky will talk at the New England Conservatory of Music on "Gounod's "Faust," Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 5 o'clock. Other operas scheduled for discussion are: "Rosenkavalier," Dec . 10; "Bohème," Dec. 17; "Freischütz," Dec. 24, and "Coq d'Or," Dec. 31. The public may enroll for individual lectures.

Carleton Sprague Smith, director of the Music Division, New York Public Library, will give a lecture illustrated with slides and phonograph records on "Music Today in Latin America: an Index to the Character, Customs, and Manners of Our Neighbors to the South," on the evening of Monday, Dec. 7, at 8:30 o'clock; Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Avenue.

Early Music

Gibbons, Hammer, Clérambault, Bach, and Haydn are the composers represented on the program of the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, which gives its first concert of the season at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8:30 o'clock. The four members of the Society, Messrs. Federovsky, Bernard, Zighera, and Aldrich, will be assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, and Norma Olson, violoncellist.

English Paintings

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street, canvases by British artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are on view. Included are portraits and landscaps.

The display includes top-rank artists, with unfamiliar names added. It is obvious that there was a deeply rooted tradition of both personal portraiture and landscape painting. The painters were influenced by fashion, and the pictures reflect the tastes of the Britishers for whose homes the limners prepared pictures. The English countryside was painted by many landscapists with special reference to the romance of rustic life. Others in the manner of Constable depicted nature in a sparkling, fresh, and realistic way. There are pictures by J. E. Meadows, W. F. Witherington, A. Vickers, and J. Linnell.

The canvas "On the Coast" by Thomas Gainsborough may be surprising to spectators unfamiliar with Gainsborough as a painter of the outdoors. But Gainsborough avoided painting personal portraits when he could sally forth with brush and canvas to make "landskips." The latter were rarely sold, and it is only within recent years that we have come to appreciate Gainsborough as a nature painter.

Among the portraits is a study characterization of "Sir John Jennings, Rear Admiral," by Sir Godfrey Kneller. "Mrs. Fenwick" by Sir Joshua Reynolds is painted in pallid pink and buff. "Mrs. Josh Bates" by Francis Cotes is characterized in golden tonalities. "Delia in Town" by George Morland is a small vivid likeness.

"L'Amour" and "The Bashful Swain" by H. Andrews are amusing compositions in which the English appear to have followed in the tradtion of Watteau and Lancret.

D. A.

Merle Oberon has joined the cast of Sol Lesser's forthcoming "Stage Door Canteen."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library — Exhibition of Blampied drawings. Through November. Prints choses from the Lourses Series, Jean Louis Forain. Dec. 1-31.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Charles Demetropolis. Through November.

Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Harry Nils Wijk. Nov. 30-Dec. 11.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits in oils and crayons by Robert Freiman. Through Dec. 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by John Whorf; paintings by Janet Folsom. Through Dec. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Exhibition by Laura Coombs Hill and members. Through Dec. 5.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge — Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by three members of the faculty of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence: Stephen W. Macomber, Gerald Mast, and Frederick R. Sisson. On view at concerts of Nov. 30, Dec. 1, also Dec. 4 and 5.

Y. W. C. A. Workshop, 140 Clarendon Street—Loan exhibition of prints by modern French masters. Through November.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 3. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Early Italian Prints, Prints by Cornelia Dusart; American Embroideries; Contemporary American Painting; and recent accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Architecture in painting; architecture for the Modern school. Through Dec. 10.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Art—Thirty paintings of "American Life," by Benton, Siptorini, Curry, Cadmus, and Martin Through December.

Wellesley: Wellesley College—Photographs of Bali, by Philip Hanson Hiss. Through Dec. 13.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—War posters today. Through Dec. 22. Craft work of American Indians. Through Dec. 19.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Marcelle Denya, soprano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Marcelle Denya, soprano soloist. 3.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Brother Rat," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Exeter—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 5, 8:10. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:15, 6:30, 9:25.

Fenway—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:18, 9:30. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:45. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 1, 4:45, 8:10

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.

Normandie—"Secrets of a Co-Ed." Otto Kruger, Tiny Thayer. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. "Dr Renault's Secret," J. Carroll Naish 11:05 a. m. 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Alona of Barong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:29, 9:10.

Scollay — "Flying Tigers." John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:00 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Marjorie Woodworth. "Popular Science." "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska." "Show Horse." "Song of Victory." "Stranger Than Fiction." "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:50, 9:04.

Telepix—"Food—Weapon of Conquest," "India Today," "Ozzie Nelson and Band," "Japanese Relocation," "Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20 "Police Bullets," John Archer. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10.

Tremont — "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05. "Talk of the Town." 10:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. Ginger Rogers. 2:25, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronia Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.

BRIGHTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Through Different Eyes." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Florence Rice. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Bambi," 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Cleveland Circle: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

University: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:25. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. 3:09, 9:09. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, 1:50, 7:50. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 3:35, 9:35.

Uphams Corner: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1, 4:20, 7:50. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 2:30, 6:45, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 3:30, 7, 9:42. "Call of the Canyon." 2:10, 8:22.

Park: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy." 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2:09, 8:09. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 3:17, 9:17.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Robert Carson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:30, 8:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:53, 6:03, 9:13. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:43, 4:53, 8:05.

Maplewood: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Spy Ship," C. Stevens. 2:10, 8:05. "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:15, 9:10.

Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:20. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

Mystic: "Pierre of the Plain," Ruth Hussey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 3:15, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, 3:40, 8:15. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.

Square: "Torpedo Boat," 2, 4:55, 7:55, "My Gal Sal." 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 9:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Youth on Parade." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Ian Hunter. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowall. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," J. Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Hi, Neighbor!" Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," R. Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2:08, 7:53. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:29, 9:14.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:35, 8:01. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel, Lionel Atwill. 2:15, 6:45, 9:51.

Wednesday Review: "WOMAN OF THE YEAR," "TARGET FOR TONIGHT"

AMUSEMENTS

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Doors Orpheum 9:15 A.M. Open State 11:15 A.M.
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Ann SHERIDAN • Raymond MASSEY
Alan HALE • Arthur KENNEDY
Directed by Raoul WALSH
Produced by Hal B. WALLIS
Warner Bros. Picture

(BOSTON STAGE)

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POPULAR N. B. C. SINGING STAR
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Rudolf Friml's Noted Operetta
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The Home Forum

"What is truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PONTIUS PILATE, interviewing Jesus just before the crucifixion, was about to make the most momentous judgment of all history. Although he was unaware of the full import of the decision he was facing, he must have grasped something of its significance, for when Jesus said (John 18:37), **"For this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth,"** Pilate asked (verse 38), **"What is truth?"** The man before him was the one of all time most capable of answering this question, but wisdom forbade it. For the preceding three years, however, Jesus had been engaged in preaching and living the answer to this question, and all who had eyes to see were benefited. He had spoken as one having authority, and the simple yet profound message he brought was one of freedom and redemption, of health, love, and eternal life for every individual.

That this revolutionary message was pure and unadulterated truth, revealed far more clearly and completely than ever before, was proved beyond question by the mighty works which Jesus did wherever he went. The multitudes who were healed must have wondered at the truths brought out by the clear vision of this Galilean stranger. The man born blind found the truth that sight, clear and perfect, was present with him all the time. When the truth was recognized, it appeared. Likewise, those who had believed they were helplessly bound by terrifying conditions—leprosy, insanity, love of sin, and so on—were made whole. Not only were these people relieved of the painful physical manifestations of their maladies, but they were also healed of the dread and dull hopelessness which went with them. The fearless and serene outlook of the Master came to them in some degree, and they glimpsed the meaning of his words (John 10:10), **"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."**

* * *

That which is true is understandable. Christian Science reveals the Principle and rules of Mind-healing. Explaining the method of Jesus' healing, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): **"Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."**

It is evident, then, that the basic truth which Jesus understood and utilized in his healing work, was that God, the creative, self-existent Principle of the universe, is all, and is wholly good. Consequently evil, in any of its numerous forms, has no legitimate or real existence, but has only the character of an illusion or lie. Man, the image of God, expresses the infinite and ever-unfolding goodness of God. He is God's likeness, and the lies of evil can no more encroach on the harmonious activities of his being than they can upon God.

Not only in the healing of physical ailments did Jesus demonstrate the glorious truths he knew. By feeding the multitude, stilling the tempest, appearing when doors were closed, he showed forth the freedom of the Godlike man. In vanquishing death, both for others and for himself, he proved that through divine Truth man has dominion over the destructive and limiting claims of evil.

Truth is "no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). As the laws of mathematics have remained the same throughout the ages, to be discerned, understood, and proved by all who would, so the scientific truths of being demonstrated by Jesus remain as our glorious heritage. Each one, regardless of his circumstances, can know the truth, and experience the glorious freedom which results from this knowing.

* * *

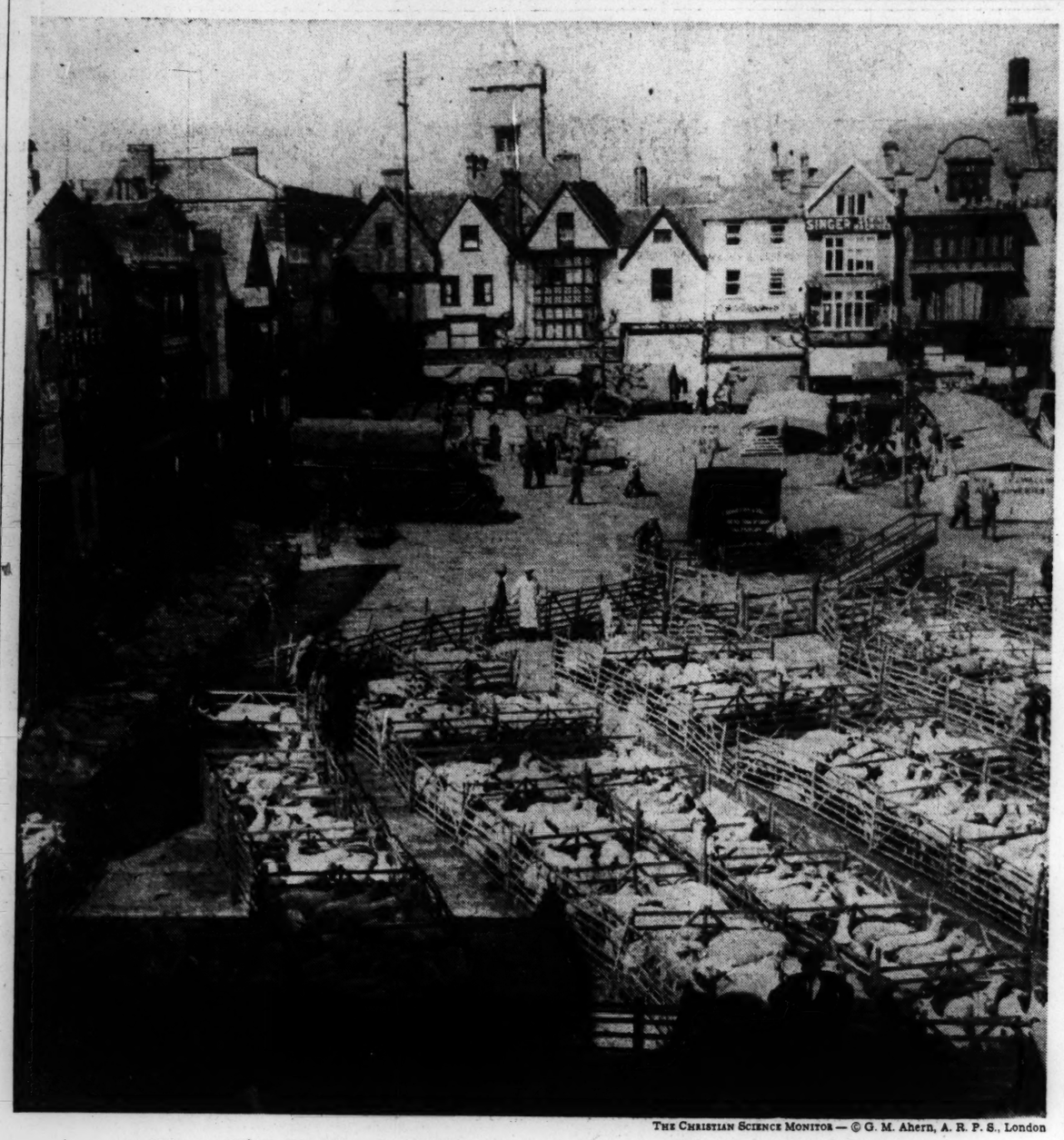
In taking up this profoundly important task, we need to be alert to the various arguments which the false belief of evil would put in our way in its vain effort to perpetuate itself. Among these is the persistent human tendency, based on long habit and wrong education, to accept evil as inevitable—as a regrettable but real part of human experience. The Christianly scientific truth which counteracts and banishes this error is indicated in the following statement by Mrs. Eddy (Christian Healing, p. 9): **"Life in matter is a dream: sin, sickness, and death are this dream. Life is Spirit; and when we waken from the dream of life in matter, we shall learn this grand truth of being."**

Each new glimpse of Truth is a part of this awakening, and as the dream begins to fade, and our consciousness becomes increasingly aware of the presence and allness of good, the Christ-power which heals is with us, accomplishing as of old its mighty works. Great indeed are the joy and comfort thus experienced, and sweet is the promise of the glories that await further growth! The one whose thought is thus becoming conformed to Truth realizes the meaning of the Master's statement, **"I am the way, the truth, and the life"** (John 14:6), and is willing and eager to give full measure of diligence and consecration in following the divine way, accepting the scientific truth, and living the Christian life.

I Welcome Winter

A constant hum over the range of hills
Comes to my ears. Here in the valley
All is at peace. Nothing stirs but the tops
Of the highest elms which sway a little
When the mountains of wind level off
And spread their strength like a quilt
Over these quiet lowlands. I am at peace
With the hills; I am glad the hum I hear
Is the motor of winter, molding its brittleness
Over the fields, and I welcome winter!

LANSING CHRISTMAN



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © G. M. Ahern, A. R. P. S., London

"MARKET DAY": *Shown at the 1942 Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, London*

"MARKET DAY," closely packed as it is, yet gives no sense of crowding. In the background of the picture are many houses of great architectureal variety and interest, especially as examples of roofing and that compression of much into little that gives to so many English country towns their peculiar charm. The town is Salisbury, and the sheep-pens in the foreground recall the legend that the ancient cathedral—whose foundation was laid in 1220—was "built on woolpacks." The county of Wiltshire is almost wholly agricultural, and sheep farming is one of the most important industries in the district.

Seen in the background of the picture is the tower of the ancient church of St. Thomas, founded in 1240, and rebuilt in the fifteenth century. Its simple beauty would probably be more famous were it not overshadowed by the greater splendour and beauty of the cathedral, which rises with such delicate grace, the pale color of the stone offset by the rich green of trees and meadows, and reflected in the waters of the river Avon.

"Windows of the Sky"

FOR MORE YEARS than could be counted, men have looked out through windows upon their private worlds. The Brownings looked from Casa Guidi; young Barrie, from a small window in a cottage of Thrums; A. C. Benson, from his college window. Even Noah "opened the window of the ark which he had made," and saw that "the waters were abated from off the earth." Everyone cherishes some precious picture, framed by a familiar window.

I have a collection of lovely English windows, "diamonded with panes of quaint design innumerable, of stains and splendid dyes." Windows of Spain, Italy, France—and from how many portholes have I caught my first glimpse of harbors of pine and palm, visions of flying-fish or racing dolphins, out-rigger canoes, sails of oddest set and loveliest hue?

We once sailed for weeks up the Irrawaddy and saw all that indescribable, opalescent world which is Burma framed in a little fretted teakwood window. Through it, we looked upon endless and exquisite pagodas, rising as serenely from the jungle wilderness as lilies from some noisome swamp.

* * *

Our old home in Devon had two stories of lovely leaded glass—six windows in a row, each eight feet wide ("and cruel to clean, ma'am"), sunk in pink plaster and framed in red sandstone; the leaded panes sustained, not too securely, in rusting iron, and often fortified with plasticene against the ripping Atlantic gales. The twinkling, iridescent panes were old and new—amber and amethyst of other days and clear blue-white from the village glazier. For years, I saw my world through these enchanting frames and rejoiced to realize how many other women had looked from those casements and found a stirring world.

Someone must have seen the villagers, hastening down the lane with news of the sighting of the Armada, on a July day in 1588. Did she hurry out to the cliffs to watch the "running fight"? Two captive boats were brought in to Kingswear, just a mile away, that morning. Every window in Dartmouth must have been filled with breathless watchers, eager to see those Spanish galleons come up the Kingswear never to leave again.

Another woman might have looked through these panes and seen, one November morning in 1688, William of Orange beginning his march from our village of Brixham to Westminster. History records that he started here, and that "welcoming Protestants gave bountifully of apples" to his men.

I was standing by one of those windows, looking out on that same lane, when, from our first radio, I heard a Mother Shipton prophesy fulfilled. I heard "a whisper from around the world." Who will stand there, and what will she see in the days ahead? Parachutists, today!—but what of tomorrow? Dear windows, may you be spared to frame, for another happy woman, a world again at peace!

Once there were some delightful Spanish windows that framed my world. Many of the "storied windows richly dight" had been replaced by modern glass which dispelled the dim light, but others were mere slits cut through the depth of the old walls. One such framed the view of our little herb garden—high-walled and centered around an old stone well-head. I used to wonder if Junipero Serra, who was born near by, had not, perhaps, once walked here—before his great adventure into New Spain. He was to tramp the bleak coast of California dreaming of the shelters for man and beast that he would build, a day's journey apart. Did he have this vision in my little Spanish garden?

* * *

From a window in an Italian border town I have often watched the lazy winter sun rise out of the Mediterranean and, with its deep rays, turn the dark, rocky coast of France into radiant beauty. Every small window in those little hill towns burned and glowed with a splendid brilliance. I watched for that hour, trying to realize on how many momentous mornings the sun had been thus reflected.

What great events these villagers had seen, framed in their little casements! The Greeks fought in that valley beyond the Var. I have seen one of their battle lamps turned up in a friend's field at autumn plowing. The Roman Legions marched this way; the street our windows looked on is still the "Via Romano."

I must admit that, though the sun rose on these historic days, there was then no glass in the village windows to reflect its beauty. But glass existed and the sun was as dazzling when revolution swept these quiet hills. It was in a house facing the Square at Grasse, that Fragonard, disguised as a mason, was given sanctuary by a friend. He must have looked from more than one of its windows on the guillotine below.

* * *

I used to wonder if the sun was reflected in those little panes on a certain morning when the indomitable Laetitia Bonaparte landed, just below, in a small boat, fleeing from Corsica with her little brood of future monarchs. And did it shine years later, when one of that brood landed there from Elba to face his last hundred days of triumph and defeat? To those villagers, today, their windows may seem prison bars, as they peer out on their beloved land enslaved. But the sun still shines—for them. May it bring hope and courage and a high resolve to say:

"You cannot rob me of free nature's grace
You cannot shut the windows of the sky."

Yes! I have loved many windows for their beauty and for the beauty they have framed and reflected for me. Though I am no Shavian, I, too, know that "you are the window through which you must see the world."

MARGARET LESTER

Paul Revere's Federal Silver

PAUL REVERE was no hermit living and working in a vacuum. Everything he did, from riding express before the war to importing English wallpaper immediately after it, was in response to changing needs and modes of his own day. Even in the satin surfaces of [illegible] silver one can see reflected the Boston in which he lived.

Up to 1785, like his contemporary silversmiths, he had worked in the rococo. With the rise of the Republic, came a new fashion in architecture, furniture, and silver, with emphasis on classic purity. In silver it is characterized by the delicacy of the engraving, an insistence on shapely urns, straight-spouted tea-pots, usually oval in shape. The danger of this new style is that it may seem a little dry, unimaginative, too pure. The earlier is more convivial, less concerned with its own respectability. One is suited more for the hand and the other for the sideboard. . . .

Much of the silver he made after the Revolution and in this Federal period was for men who not long before had been boarding "prizes" with a bloody cutlass in one hand and a smoking pistol in the other, or for those amazing merchant adventurers who found a new gold mine for Boston in the China trade. When they had money to spend on silver, they fancied a style which (oddly enough) is characterized by, perhaps, too much "good taste."

Probably more of Revere's designs from this Federal period have been reproduced than of the earlier. The Federal's lack of personality makes it more suited to everybody's taste. Its light strength and grace are impossible to dislike—although some may find it harder to feel personally attached to it. Its perfect gentility suits oddly with the new aristocracy, who, however, liked it and bought it. Nothing could smack less of the self-made, bold sea adventurers than the delicate Federal—which was soon to run off into Empire. . . .

But even when he worked closely in the post-war delicate manner, he gave his work strength and character. A beautiful example is the Hartt tea-set, made by Revere to be presented to his neighbor, Edmund Hartt, and it is one of the last pieces of silver he is known to have made. Hartt's fellow citizens gave it to him in 1799 in honor of his "completion of that Ornament of the American Navy," the frigate *Boston*. Six years before, he had built that even greater ornament, the *Constitution*. It is hard to imagine how the Federal taste could be raised to a higher perfection than in these three pieces.—From "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by ESTHER FORBES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Quiet Place for Writing

THERE'S A STRETCH of county road between the ranch and town that needs badly to be changed. Five years ago the county commissioners shifted the original course of the road to a lower level, and ever since there has been a quarter-mile that is closed to winter travel because of enormous drifts. By mid-February and sometimes earlier all cars are forced to detour through a privately owned field. . . .

For several years it has been generally conceded that a good road could be built through the field and that the county commissioners were going to have to do something about it. Each winter we fuss and stew and vow that, come spring, we'll get up a petition and lay the matter before them. But somehow it never gets done. It's rather like that leaking roof in the *Arkansas Traveler;* you can't repair it in the rain, and "when it don't rain, it don't leak." . . .

When lambing was over I consulted the neighbors one by one. But now the weather was fair and the roads passable nobody seemed especially interested. They all agreed to sign the petition if I wanted to draw it up; it was clear, however, that they believed my efforts would prove futile. . . .

Drafting the petition was not quite so easy as it sounds. It was going to take high-powered salesmanship to persuade the commissioners to buy a right of way through the field, blast out and grade the new road. The argument would have to be convincing and I intended to cite specific incidences of breakage and wear and tear on all cars and trucks in the neighborhood. Eventually I got a sheaf of data together, but it needed to be assembled and boiled down into the fewest possible words.

Three times I tackled these notes and three times I was interrupted before I had fairly begun. . . .

I waited for a day of quiet and presently it came. A ditch broke one night and early next morning, armed with pick-axes and shovels, every man on the place set out to repair it. . . .

I plugged the telephone bell grimly and sat down to my work. It was very quiet. I wrote a paragraph, read it over and ripped it impatiently out of the typewriter, replacing the sheet of paper with a fresh one. I sat there expectantly, but something had happened. I could not think of a convincing word, a phrase or a sentence. As a matter of fact I couldn't think of anything but the awful silence which was suddenly more shattering than the noon whistle at a munitions factory.

I fidgeted in my chair and told myself that I would presently warm up to my task. I didn't. An hour passed—another hour. Soon it was noon. The bell rang for lunch and all I had to show for the morning was a waste-basket full of paper. . . .

But the afternoon was no better. I simply could not concentrate and my attention began to wander. From my window I could see so many things I wanted to do. . . .The lawn was just right for mowing, and mowing grass has always been my favorite form of exercise. But I had to draft that petition. Tomorrow there'd be interruptions. I had to do it today.

And then, as I stared uncertainly out the window, I saw a cock pheasant strut boldly into the chickenhouse. The silence was broken by a series of wild squawks and a setting hen shot out the door. More squawks followed and another hen sailed out, shedding feathers as she flew. I raced down the stairs. When I had driven the pheasant away and persuaded the clucking, indignant hens back to their nests, I returned grimly to my typewriter.

The brief interval of action had changed everything. I could write now—if I wanted to. But I sat there trying to digest an amazing and disconcerting fact, that was all at once as clear as a bell. Quiet was the last thing in the world I needed—or wanted. . . .

At that moment I caught sight of my shocked face in a mirror and began to laugh. I slumped back in my chair and went off into gale after gale of helpless laughter. I couldn't stop. The cook came hastily out of the dining-room and shouted up the stairs, "What's wrong?"

"Nothing's wrong," I choked. "Everything's right, but it's taken me more than twenty years to find it out." Already the wording of that petition was falling into pattern.—From "Golden Fleece," by HUGHIE CALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

End of November

The month of ragged tan and brown,
the shaggy time of year
is over now, the wind is down,
the month of white is here.

Between the burning leaf and snow,
the sudden barren limb:
between the hurried and the slow,
the thoughtful interim.

AILEEN L. FISHER

For the Young Poet

AT FIRST THE POET will delight in all words, any words that grow on the page, thinking that they represent his sense of life. When the young poet recovers from blind reverence for his own words, because they are his words, and therefore sacred, then he begins to grow. If he is not one whose merely healthy energy at one passing age releases itself in writing, and then moves on to other things, he will become profoundly uncomfortable about all the words he has written, and this will grow to still darker dissatisfaction. Midnight vows, and muttered curses at the heaviness of his hand on paper will slowly, though he does not know it, lighten the dark and ease the hurt. He will wish to write only the best words, the words his ear chooses, the words his unique and secret pulse requires. He teaches himself discrimination in words, alert more and more, as he grows, for the sound of the just, the right, the only word in its place for his feeling and thought. At this stage of his labours (lonely, angry, happy, proud, miserable) he admires the pace and colour of the words of other poets. He imitates them, though he desires a style all his own. But out of this long workmanship he is bringing a new combination of the best he knows beyond his own page, the best he himself has done, and the best he knows he will do. Suddenly he learns from some articulate reader that he has created a new style, recognizable and approved.

Then the poet knows that his work, to which no one but himself has yet given time and foresight and courage, has been successful. He begins to believe that it will be possible to record his world, within and around him, and his sense of the life of it.—From "The Poet's Work," by JOHN HOLMES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Is Censorship Going to Extremes? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The best of censorships rarely get a very good press. Both the American and British censorship as it applies to foreign correspondents cabling abroad from each country, has received sharply critical publicity in the last few days. It has been the object of mounting criticism by some American writers in London and by some British writers in New York and Washington. And on Capitol Hill politicians are talking of a congressional investigation—which will probably not come off.

The issue, when it is honestly put, does not concern the cabling of information of military value to the enemy. The propriety and the necessity of censorship in this field are not questioned at all.

Neither the newspapers nor the foreign correspondents are asking for journalism-as-usual. The only issue is the extent to which censorship should go in prevening the dispatch of truthful news which might disparage the nation's war effort in the eyes of the loyal Allies or uncertain neutrals, or might be seized upon by the Axis as something it can distort and exaggerate to its advantage, seeking to sow disunity or to increase it.

Two Cases in Point

It is not possible in the scope of this message to review even all the major disputed instances of outgoing censorship, but two concrete instances will illustrate what it's all about.

When General Eisenhower made his arrangement with Admiral Jean Darlan as a result of which French North Africa immediately capitulated to the Allies and the former Hitler collaborator remained temporarily as the highest French civil and military authority, the Office of Censorship, at the request of General Eisenhower, ordered that no unofficial discussion of the issue should be cabled abroad. It seems likely that a similar request was made to the British censorship which soon followed suit. It was felt that critical discussion might endanger a delicate negotiation which was dictated by military considerations.

Not long before that the Office of Censorship refused to allow foreign correspondents to send abroad a single word of the radio address which representative Maas delivered over a national hook-up, amplifying views he had already expressed on the floor of the House; namely, that the United States was losing the war against Japan and that there was such divided command in the Pacific as to imperil American strategic operations. It can be assumed that the censors felt that to give this speech further publicity would spread distrust in the war effort of the United States.

Matter of Public Concern

It is evident from these illustrations that the operation of the censorship is not merely a professional journalistic problem, but is very much the concern of the people of the democratic countries. It is vital that the nation should understand the scope of censorship, its motives and whether it is being intelligently administered.

I do not assume to offer an oracular answer to these questions, but in seeking the answer I have talked with half a dozen well-informed foreign correspondents who deal with censorship daily, I have discussed the matter at length with Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, and I have read every rule and regulation issued by the Office of Censorship for the guidance of foreign correspondents and confidential interpretive memoranda issued by Mr. Price to the censors themselves. On the basis of this evidence I have reached these conclusions:

That no department of the Government other than the Office of Censorship and that no official of the Government other than Byron Price are making any decisions affecting censorship. This runs directly counter to the charge made by the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald that Mr. Price, patronizingly described as a competent and responsible newspaperman, is being pushed around by the White House and others. It isn't true. Whether censorship is good or bad, Byron Price is to blame: nobody else.

Sources of Harsh Criticism

That it is not the intention or the desire of the Office of Censorship to set itself as a barrier to a frank understanding of what the American people think and feel and speak on controversial questions and censors are instructed to resolve doubts with restraint.

That the most responsible foreign correspondents I know in the Capital, whatever their understandable irritations over isolated deletions and occasional inconsistencies do not consider themselves seriously handicapped by the prevailing censorship.

That it is not without significance that the most extravagant criticism of the cable censorship in both Britain and the United States comes from a leading anti-American pro-isolationist newspaper in Britain and from a leading anti-British pro-isolationist newspaper in America.

I would offer no blanket whitewash of cable censorship. With all the confidential information the Government has an extremely strong case can be made for the decision to postpone international discussion of General Eisenhower's arrangements with Admiral Darlan.

Warning on Peace Offensive

On the other hand, no persuasive evidence has been presented why foreign correspondents should not report what a member of Congress who had just returned from Guadalcanal thinks the war is going in the Pacific and about unity of command, or lack of it—whether we approve those views or not.

The speech contained no military information. Since it was broadcast on a national hook-up, it was probably monitored by the enemy. We don't need to suggest that our war effort is so weak that it needs to be bolstered by the suppression from our Allies of legitimate criticism.

Also, for no visibily sound reason the censors last week prevented foreign correspondents from cabling the information published in The Christian Science Monitor that the American and British Governments are expecting and preparing to counter a deceptive Hitler peace offensive.

But from all the evidence it seems to me that the cable censorship is constructively and liberally motivated, that its conception is in the main free from the false premise that the American and British people, for example, will get on better if their frank opinions are censored from each other, and that its principal mistakes have been in hasty overzealous application which ought to be subject to correction.

Country Speaks: San Francisco

Ferry Commuting Has Its Memories ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Mention bridges and a San Franciscan will prick up an ear. He'll think surely you are speaking of either Harry Bridges, the longshore labor chieftain, or the two great structures crossing the Golden Gate or San Francisco Bay proper. In either case, there's much to be said, in spite of the much that has already been said.

But mention ferries and your San Franciscan will prick up both ears. He will be all attention. There is really something to talk about. Did you know that ferryboats are running again to Richmond and over to Sausalito? Fact.

The ferryboats that are running again are not open-to-the-public conveyances, although they haul great numbers of persons. They are exclusively for shipyard workers, and run at shift time only. Nevertheless, they are a symbol. Maybe some of the others will be coming back, too; some of those sold up and down the Pacific Coast and even over into the Atlantic.

The Way to the Ferry

In these days almost the only way an average citizen can get a ferryboat ride is to take a train trip. If he's going north or east from San Francisco by train and his schedule calls for a 5 o'clock departure, that means from the Ferry Building at the foot of Market Street. It meets the train at Oakland.

To an old ferry commuter there's no bridge, however tall, however graceful and efficient, that will take the place of the salt water smells, the seagulls coasting, the good-bye hoot as the ferry foams out of its slip and away across the Bay. Every morning was a journey and every evening a pleasant trip to the thousands of San Francisco ferry commuters, now sadly and somewhat unreconciledly landbound.

It takes a train trip, beginning as it does with a ferry trip, to bring the ferryboat into direct comparison with the Oakland-Bay Bridge. Almost as soon as it leaves the Ferry Building on the San Francisco side and slants off toward the Oakland Mole, it is under the bridge; passes within a stone's throw of one of the tall slender towers. The roar of the electric trains passing invisibly 200-feet overhead, the hum of an endless procession of auto and truck traffic, reach the ears of the ferry rider.

It is a blasé passenger indeed who is not impelled to gaze at the stilted bridge and its spider-webbish suspension cables as the ferry chuffs along beside it for several miles. It is an unimaginative one who does not wonder why the steam trains, too, do not use the bridge.

But that would do away with still more of the ferryboats—the faithful Berkeley, and its mate, the Eureka. The 12 once splashingly busy ferry slips at the Ferry Building are lonely enough as it is, without that.

Too Much Smoke

The ferry that carries a crowd at shift time to and from Sausalito makes smoke enough for a fleet. Sometimes, from the San Francisco shore, it actually blots out Sausalito, which is across the Golden Gate. The ferries of the old commuting days—as long ago as 1941—were more considerate than that, A little smoke, maybe, but no such ungenteel puffing.

This correspondent commuted in those last six months that the Golden Gate ferries ran. And then commuted six months by bus across the Golden Gate Bridge. Sometimes the Bay would pretend it was the ocean, and would pitch and buck. And then the ferry would pretend, too, that it was an ocean liner, and would lean far over away from the wind, or slap over-familiar rollers with its broad overhanging deck.

Sometimes the sun would go down out of a flaming gold sky into a sea of fiery gold, and the Golden Gate Bridge would look like a great gate of red gold against that molten merger of sky and ocean.

San Franciscans could not get along without their Bay and Gate bridges now; surely wouldn't want to. Can't help it, though, if a ride on a train ferry brings back some memories.

Be nice if we could have the bridges and the ferries. Wouldn't it? The way business is picking up, it could be. That would be like eating the cake and having it, too.

To Change the Subject:

First-Hand View of Riveter's Job ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

If you're one of the thousands of women about to enter a war plant, let me warn you that the first time you use a riveting gun you'll probably be all thumbs, but that it won't be long until it's as easy as running a sewing machine.

Rivets are as much a symbol of modern warfare as are bullets. They are the little flat ended metal pins that hold pieces of metal together to form airplane wings and bodies. A large portion of American women going into war factories will be driving rivets, which, incidentally, bear little resemblance to the pieces of red hot metal flung with abandon about buildings under construction.

After watching hundreds of women operate riveting guns in airplane factories, I finally got a chance at a riveting gun myself the other day. Fortunately it was only a 2 x 4 sample piece of alloy I operated on and not an airplane wing.

"Put the rivet in the hole. Press the gun lightly against it. Push the trigger and count five," said the instructor.

It Takes Team Work

I pushed with all my might and when I took the gun off the rivet head, it had made a big dent in the metal and the rivet had gone quite askew.

"You pushed too hard," said the teacher. "Keep your right forefinger lightly on the trigger and use your left hand to hold the gun in place."

Opposite me was my bucker. As I drove the rivet, she held an iron bar against it so her end would flatten out and make a second head.

"It takes team work to drive a good rivet," said the instructor. Sometimes it takes a long time to match a couple properly."

Riveters have a code all their won. Sometimes they work on opposite sides of a big airplane wing and can't see each other at all. The "bucker" gives the signals. She raps twice if the rivet goes in straight and clean. If she raps three times it means the rivet is badly driven and must be drilled out and done over.

Looks Like Hair Drier

The riveting gun looks as much like a hand hair drier as anything else. It doesn't actually have to drive the rivet through the metal. The rivet is inserted in a hole already drilled. The gun trigger merely releases the air power that hammers the rivet until it has properly flattened out at the other end.

When you really get a riveter's job in the factory there is a testing device to show up any rivets that are crooked or out of line. Improperly driven rivets mean that a plane may be thrown off balance or start to fall apart over the ocean.

On about my sixth trial, the instructor "allowed as how" I probably would be "trainable," though she was frank to admit that years of typewriter punching in a newspaper office weren't quite such good training for airplane riveting as wrapping curls in a beauty shop or inserting the plugs in a telephone switchboard.

The Great Emancipator at America's Crossroads

Along Freedom's Trails
Twenty-first of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Springfield, Ill.

Many events in the history of Illinois have given this State a right to feel proud. But none has brought it an honor which can even compare with that of having been the home of Abraham Lincoln, who arose to direct freedom's struggle at the time of an inescapable showdown. Lincoln's chief contribution was that he refused to overlook the difference between right and wrong.

The Constitution included several compromises, one of which was the sanctioning of slavery. All the Thirteen Colonies accepted that. They were wise in doing so. But the arrangement never worked very well, and provoked frequently recurring crises.

Because of vast new lands to be conquered and settled, the lure of outside interests enabled the states on opposite sides of the slave question to get along together for many years, but after the forward-pressing pioneers reached the final limits of the United States, the Americans were obliged to turn their attentions inward. They had come to the place where they had to settle the question which had long tormented them. No other way was left open.

As covered wagons moved slowly across the American continent, establishing a marvelous home for a new nation and binding the country together with a network of trails, the ideal of freedom for all men also moved forward. Americans at that time were living through a unique drama. They were all becoming free. Farmers by taking up land had become free, indentured servants had become free; merchants had become free; day laborers had become free; children were being educated; women were moving in the direction of equal rights, and a conviction was steadily growing that Negroes, too, must be freed.

The liberty of all Americans, and the whole future of world liberty seemed to depend on that issue. Its settlement could no longer be postponed, since slavery constantly and increasingly restricted the white man. Because 438,000 persons in the United States owned slaves, the normal activities of all white men were constantly interfered with. White men a thousand miles from the nearest slave plantation, had to help pay out thousands of dollars in Federal expenditures just to return one runaway slave.

Every newspaper and pulpit and textbook, everywhere from Portland Oregon, to Portland, Maine, was threatened with censorship, because of the question of slavery. It appeared that laws were to be passed specifying what moral convictions Americans might and might not proclaim. Besides, the slave issue threatened to cut off all through-traffic on one of the greatest river systems in the world, that of the Mississippi.

No less galling was the fact that the pride of almost every white American was dimmed or tarnished. With the most marvelous opportunity in history at his door; with a rich unused continent awaiting his toil; with a vision of beautiful Christian democracy beckoning him; he, the white American, had to spend his time and energy debating slavery. When Ohio was opened, the Americans had to debate the question of slavery. When Missouri, somewhat later, was ready for admission they debated slavery still more furiously. Ten years later when a national tariff bill came up they again debated slavery.

When Texas, a few years later, asked to be accepted, they again debated slavery. When California, after a short period, knocked at the Union's door, they gave many months to debating slavery, and from then on they debated it practically every single year. The government of a free nation was reduced to that!

Every event rocked the Union as though it were a city on a rumbling volcano. And it was white people who lived in that threatened city. It was they whose security was threatened. They were the enslaved, both in the North and the South.

Americans were in such a tragic position that the chief task of their government was not to make constructive plans for progress, and prosperity and enlightenment, but merely to hold the nation together. Many great and noble Americans, who had been foremost in consolidating the republic, such as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, walked sad and bent toward their personal evenings, fearful lest their country was approaching its sunset, too. Future developments appeared so fateful, that many people asked only one question: whether the dissolution of the Union would come peaceably or amid perturbations. Then appeared Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln was an epitome and personification of 80 years of American history. Two chief streams of common men and women had poured out over the mountains and plains and prairies to intermingle and form America. Those streams were from Virginia and New England. They met in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and far-off California. Of those streams was Lincoln. He was carried along by them, tossed hither and thither on them, swept by them into the most typical middle state, Kentucky, and from there up to Illinois.

He was among those pioneers whom the rather pompous President of Yale had considered trash and good riddance. His relatives were not unlike those who had admired and even supported Shays in his resistance; had applauded Jefferson; had swept Andrew Jackson into the White House, and had gone in with him, muddy boots and all. Lincoln was of those who had little schooling; spoke none too grammatically; liked to pronounce opinions on all matters, and poured out wisdom in homely and pithy stories.

He was America with its provincialisms, its prejudices, and its brilliant promise. In him and his kind, by concrete and practical acts, was to be tested the grand philosophy, the noble theories and splendid declarations of three centuries of thinkers. Men had sung and dreamed and shouted that common people could be free, but facts belied them. Such theorists were defying history. Little men on an extensive scale never, never had been free for any length of time. Prophets, who predicted they could be, had been proven false. Were crude American farmers and workers led by their crude associate, Abe Lincoln, going to turn history into a new channel?

Well, perhaps! They had already elected Presidents and settled an empire; they had opened schools and founded noble churches. They had swept away clericalism, aristocracy, the sway of bankers. They had broken many new paths. Maybe common Americans at last were to establish a grand new highway for history itself!

Anyhow, the common people listened to Abe Lincoln talk of freedom, and they liked it. They traveled miles in wagons, through rain and sleet in the open, to hear him. And they applauded when he said, "Slavery is founded on the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it in his love of justice. These principles are in an internal antagonism."

They were even more deeply impressed when Lincoln solemnly declared that the difference between him and his opponents was that he thinks "slavery a wrong and those . . . do not think it wrong." "We think it is a moral, a social, and a political wrong," he went on. "Because we think it wrong, we propose a policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong."

That was the stage which America had reached. A century or so earlier even Quakers had sold slaves in Providence. Now an Illinois lawyer says his new political party is based on the conviction that slavery is wrong, and, as every wrong, must be put on the way to extinction. He even went so far as to declare, "I believe the government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

Abe Lincoln, the rather obscure and unsuccessful provincial politician, was by no means unique or exceptional in calling slavery wrong. But he said that better than other Americans had, with less fury, with no hatred, and with more balance. Also he was almost alone among the foremost politicians in declaring both that the Union must be preserved and that slavery must be ultimately extinguished. In him the people saw wisdom and a broad, pure love for all Americans, exalted by high moral convictions. They were uplifted by him.

How much they craved that high, unsullied moral feeling was shown by their reaction to Daniel Webster's last great oration, of the "Seventh of March" (1850). That torrent of words, poured out in the Senate was as a great divide in American history. The Nation thereafter took sides. In that address, the greatest orator of our history and the American with the most prestige, plead for further compromise, and he seemed to condone slavery, even its extension.

Two terrific feelings swept the country. One was of relief. Many troubled men found their consciences put at ease. If the great and noble Webster could condone slavery for the sake of the Union, so could the little men and women, who wanted to plow their fields, and mine their coal and raise their children in peace. Consequently they voted for Webster's compromise and saved the Union for another decade. That was ten years before Lincoln's official entrance on the scene.

But Webster also caused a feeling of consuming anger, and of outraged honor to seize the nation. Men felt their consciences were violated, that they were betrayed, sold out. Webster had disgraced himself, they said. They felt they had bowed their knees to Baal and gone down into a pit of degradation, calling good, evil, and evil, good. Millions of them wanted to feel clean and whole again, at any price, even if they had to give up the Union.

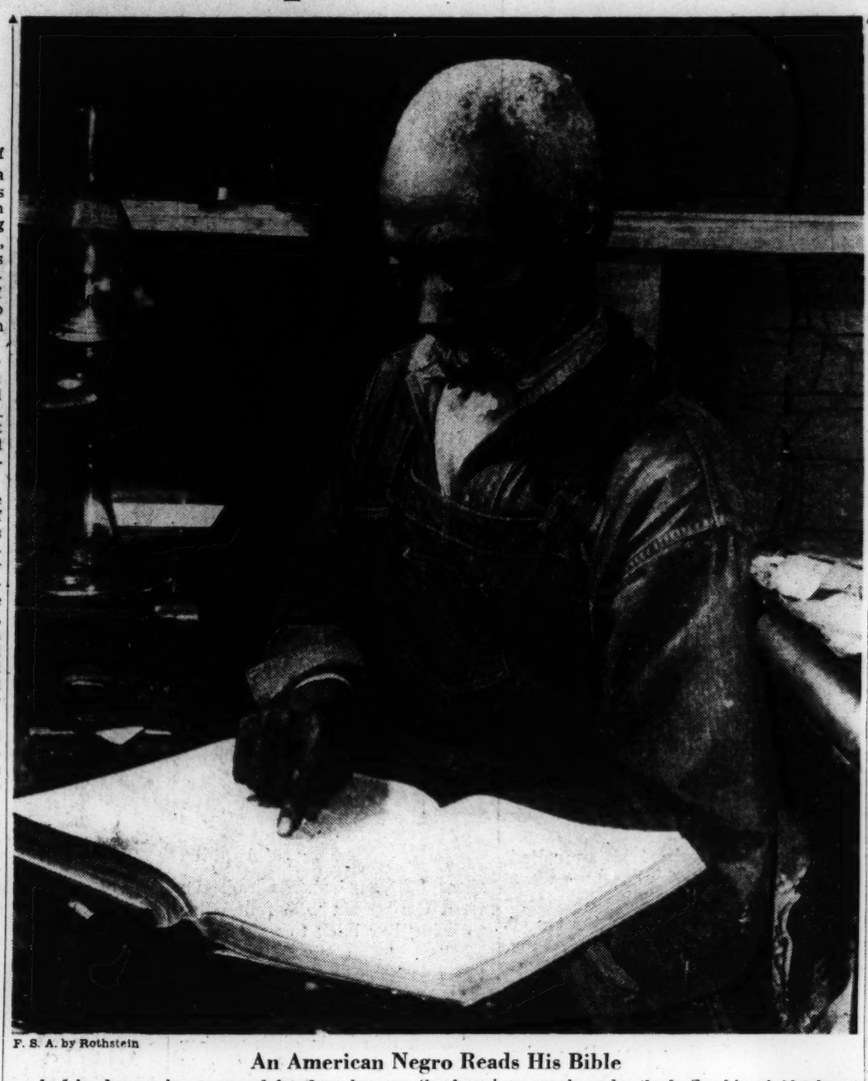
As those two storms, of wanting to save the Union at any cost, and of wanting to do right, swept over the land, threatening to join in a devastating cyclone, Lincoln called his countrymen to both "Liberty and Union, now and forever." He revived Webster's first ringing challenge of forty years earlier in a warmer, purer, more personal sense. He showed that America's most stupendous drama was entering its inescapable climax. The compromise expressed in the Constitution and in laws may have been good, Lincoln did not denounce them. But he said the time had come for a titanic new decision.

The Americans had completed a vast preliminary work. They had rounded out their country's territory and invalidated every foreign claim upon it. They had completed the flag, fixing a place for every star. They had surveyed and possessed the field, and now waited to determine whether slavery or freedom should grow in it. Lincoln had said, "It shall be freedom," and the people made him President. They did it with trembling. They did it in a fog through which none could see clearly. Not even Lincoln. But in that fog, there shone one bright sun, that of Right. Lincoln and his Nation had reached an exalted moment, that of serving Right.

Were economic interests involved? Yes. Was there a struggle for power between two regions? Yes. Did vulgar politics also play a role? Yes. Was there much to be said for the point of view of the South? Yes. All that was true, but above it all reigned the one imperious command of Right. Americans heeded that command.

Never have common people been more grandly vindicated. They had no king to lead them, no dictator to command them, no prophet to hurl them into fanatical frenzy. They were just this farmer and that milkman, this carpenter and that blacksmith, this storekeeper and that bank cashier, this preacher and that editor. They knew their sons might be called to distant carnage, their property taken from them, their savings consumed, and all their prospects blighted. But they made the great decision. They cleaned the conscience of America. They took slavery from the flag. They proved that common men could be self-governed.

Grand monuments direct our memories to Lincoln—and none could be too imposing. Visitors from every land will come here to Lincoln's home in Springfield to do him honor. And no honor could be too great. But, in reality, what those monuments commemorate, and what that honor exalts, are the common people of America, from whom Lincoln sprang and whose government he called the last best hope of earth.



F. S. A. by Rothstein

An American Negro Reads His Bible

And he does so in peace and freedom, because the American people under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln "took slavery from the flag" once and for all.

Church-State Rapprochement Gets New Attention in Russia

By Religious News Service

Two significant developments involving high-ranking prelates of the Orthodox Church have served to focus attention again on the relationship between church and state in Russia.

It was announced from Moscow that President Kalinin had appointed the Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev as a member of a special commission to investigate war damage caused by the German occupation forces, and to establish the identity of the "criminals" guilty of the organization or execution of crimes in occupied Soviet territories.

A few days after this event, the Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, acting patriarch of the Church, sent a message to Premier Joseph Stalin on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the revolution, hailing him as the "divinely-appointed leader of our armed and cultural forces leading us to victory over the barbarian invasion."

At the same time, the patriarch declared, in an interview, reported by the Stockholm correspondent of Religious News Service, that the Soviet Constitution grants all citizens perfect liberty of conscience, that churches are open to all believers, and that nobody is being persecuted because of his religious faith.

The blessing bestowed upon Mr. Stalin by the Orthodox Church head is a new note, although its implied support of the war is not. On June 29, 1941, the Metropolitan pledged the support of the Church to the Soviet war effort and conducted a service at the Yelokhove Cathedral, at which prayers were offered for the victory of Soviet troops. Similar services took place all over Russia.

The Russian Church has kept its pledge to support the war effort. It has made substantial contributions to the Russian war fund. Clergymen have joined the Army and are in combat service. One Orthodox priest recently was decorated with the Lenin Cross.

The popular approval of the part the Church has played in the war effort is regarded as one of the chief reasons for the appointment of the Metropolitan Nikolai on the Soviet War Damage Commission. The appointment sets a precedent in church-state relations in Soviet Russia. So much so, that some religious leaders in the United States describe the development as a significant concession to religious faith and a definite step towards friendlier church-state relations.

Like the acting patriarch Sergei, the Metropolitan Nikolai has been consistently friendly toward the Soviet regime. But his appointment to an important state commission is, nevertheless, regarded in some religious quarters here as a concession to religion generally rather than as a personal honor. It is pointed out in this connection that one important effect of the new development is to give recognition to the Church as a part of the national life in Russia.

More cautious observers, however, are inclined to attribute the development to a recognition by the Soviet Government of the importance of religion to people outside Russia, rather than as being indicative of any fundamental change in the attitude of the Government towards religion.

Churchmen are generally divided in their appraisal of the apparently changing policy of the Soviet Government toward religion. Some believe the Government is moving toward religious freedom; others are not so confident. This division of opinion is highlighted in two recent books on the problem, both written by Russians.

In "The Christian Church and the Soviet State" Serge Bolshakoff predicts religious freedom will eventually be attained. He states:

"It may be taken for granted that the Bolsheviks are genuinely anxious to settle somehow the religious problem and to find a modus vivendi with the church. The external and internal situation urges them to do so. In these conditions we may expect quite reasonably not only that any return to the era of intense religious persecution is unthinkable, but that the Soviet concessions to churchmen will grow further, and may eventually create real religious freedom in the Soviet Union."

On the other hand, N. S. Timasheff, in his book, "Religion in Soviet Russia," declares that "religious freedom in Russia, so long as Communists continue to rule, is impossible. This is a fact which has brought and continues to bring on crises in the relations of the Soviet Union with other countries."

He adds that if the Soviet Government survives the war and "remains free to act according to its own inclinations," it is "impossible to guess what its attitude toward religion will be."

It is generally acknowledged by churchmen, however, that a number of concessions to Christianity and the church have been made by Joseph Stalin. A recent issue of the Anglican monthly Christendom listed fifteen concessions made to religion, including restoration of civil rights to the clergy, suspension of the vast publishing undertaking of the Godless Union, and revision of school manuals to eliminate offensive attacks on religion.

Finland Proposes To Pay Debt to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Helsinki. From Finnish Broadcasts. Nov. 30

The official Helsinki radio said it was announced Nov. 25 that Finland would continue to repay her war debt to the United States as installments fall due "just as long as Finland can obtain United States dollars for the purpose."

Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to Washington, it said, has been instructed to pay the next installment, due in December, from Finnish assets frozen in the United States.

Food for Greece Promised by Axis

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Vichy Radio reported from Athens that an economic agreement had been signed between the resident Greek Government and Germany and Italy under which the Axis would undertake to supply Greece with foodstuffs.

[The reason for such a purported change of heart by the Axis, which has looted Greece systematically for 18 months, was not stated. There was no confirmation in Allied quarters. Supply ships sent through the war zone by the United States and Canada have helped to feed the Greeks.]

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, November 30, 1942

A Monday Page

Exactly What Betsy Wanted

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Betsy's baby sister, Star, was a year old. Betsy loved her very dearly. She helped Mother take care of her, and when she played with her, it was like playing with a lovely big doll.

One day Betsy was watching Mother give Star a bath. Betsy sat on a little stool. The day before, she had been over to visit Mrs. Jackson. Now she was telling Mother all of the news.

"The apartment over the Jackson's garage is all finished," said Betsy. "It's very nice; sort of like a big play-house."

"Is that so?" said Mother.

"Yes," said Betsy; "and Mrs. Jackson has a new maid coming very soon. She's going to live in the apartment over the garage. Her husband is going to live there too. He's going to be the gardener and drive the car."

While Betsy and Mother talked, the baby kept Betsy very busy. She kicked and splashed and played with a rubber duck.

"Mother," said Betsy, "do you know what kind of a baby I want the next time we get one?"

"Goodness!" cried Mother, you're not thinking of the next baby already, are you?"

"Oh, yes!" said Betsy, "I know exactly what kind I want."

"Well, what kind do you want?" asked Mother.

"I want a little colored baby," said Betsy.

"But, Betsy," said Mother, "we can never have a little colored baby."

"Why not?" asked Betsy, "I saw one the other day. It was so cunning. Why can't we get a little colored baby?"

"Because, dear, colored babies have to have colored fathers and mothers," replied Mother.

"Well, I know," said Betsy, "but couldn't we get one, all ready made? I forget what you call babies that you get all ready made."

"You mean 'adopt' a baby," said Mother.

"Yes," replied Betsy, "couldn't we 'dopt one?"

"No, dear," said Mother. "Colored babies like to be adopted by colored fathers and mothers."

Betsy's Baby

"How do you know, Mother?" asked Betsy. "I'll bet if a little colored baby could talk, it would say it would like to be 'dopted by us."

"Well now, we won't talk about it any more," said Mother. "You have a dear little baby sister to play with."

"Yes," said Betsy, "but I want a lot of babies. And I like all different colors."

One day, during the following week, Betsy was coming home from school. When she was a few blocks from home, she met a little colored girl. She was about two years old and she was crying. Betsy went up to the little girl. "What is the matter?" she asked.

The baby just went right on crying.

Betsy looked up and down the street. There was no one in sight. "Where do you live?" she said to the baby. The baby cried harder.

Betsy knelt down beside her. "Are you lost?" she asked.

The baby took hold of Betsy's hand. The baby's hand felt soft and warm.

"Haven't you any mother or father?" asked Betsy.

The baby just sobbed.

The two children were standing in front of a big house. Betsy looked up at the house. Then she led the baby up to the front door. Betsy rang the bell. She waited. In a few moments a lady opened the door. She looked at the two on the step. "Well, what do you want?" she said to Betsy.

"Does this little girl belong to you?" asked Betsy.

"She certainly does not," said the lady. And to Betsy's surprise, she slammed the door.

"She's not very polite, is she?" said Betsy to her new little friend.

Tears were still running down the baby's face.

"Don't cry," said Betsy. "There isn't anything to cry about. My mother and father will 'dopt you. It's nice at our house and I'll play with you. I have a baby sister too."

Betsy and the baby trotted down the street, hand in hand.

Lollypops for Two

When Betsy reached the corner grocery store, she went in. She bought two lollypops for a penny.

"Whose little colored baby have you got, Betsy?" asked the grocer.

"I guess she isn't anybody's," said Betsy. "I found her and my mother and father are going to 'dopt her."

"Oh, they are, are they?" said the grocer. "I wouldn't be too sure if I were you."

Betsy gave one of the lollypops to the baby. She put it in her mouth. She was perfectly happy now.

"Mother! Mother!" shouted Betsy, as soon as she was inside of the house. "Come see what I found, Mother. Come see!"

"Bring it upstairs, dear," called Mother. "I'm in the sewing-room."

Betsy and the colored baby started up the stairs. It was a little slow because the baby would only put her left foot up.

"What on earth are you bringing?" Mother called.

It's a surprise," Betsy called back. "Just wait 'til you see what a nice surprise it is."

At last they reached the top of the stairs. Hand in hand, they went into the sewing-room. Betsy's face was beaming.

Surprise for Mother

When Mother saw them, she dropped her sewing on the floor.

"Gracious sakes!" she cried, "where did you get that child?"

"I found her," said Betsy. "She's for us to 'dopt."

"But, Betsy," said Mother, "her mother is probably looking everywhere for her. Where did you find her?"

"I found her on my way home from school," said Betsy. "And I asked her where she lived and she didn't say anything. She just cried awful hard. And I asked her if she didn't have any father or mother and she didn't say anything. She just cried and cried."

"Well, I guess she can't talk yet," said Mother. "I'll have to telephone to the police and tell them that we have found a lost colored child."

"I don't want you to telephone to the police," said Betsy, beginning to cry. "I want to keep her. She's just exactly what I want."

"Now Betsy, darling," said Mother. "You can't have everything you want, and you certainly can't have someone else's child."

"Father would let me keep her, I know he would," sobbed Betsy.

"Father would do no such thing," said Mother. "People who steal other people's children get arrested. You don't want to get arrested, do you?"

"But I didn't steal her," sobbed Betsy. "I found her."

"Well, suppose your own little

sister, Star, got lost. Wouldn't you want the person who found her to bring her back to us?" asked Mother. "You wouldn't want them to keep her, would you?"

"No," said Betsy, gulping, "I wouldn't."

"Well, this little girl's mother is worried about her," said Mother, as she picked up the telephone.

Betsy sat down on a chair. She took the little colored baby on her lap. The baby went on sucking her lollypop.

Lillybell Finds a Home

Betsy listened to Mother while she gave her name and address to the policeman. Then she heard Mother say, "Do you know of anyone who has lost a little colored girl? She is about two years old."

Betsy could hear the policeman's voice humming on the other end of the telephone.

She heard Mother say, "Why, you don't say so! Well, I am so glad Betsy found her. We'll take her right over."

When Mother hung up the receiver, she said, "Well, what do you think, Betsy. She belongs to Mrs. Jackson's new maid and her name is Lillybell. They moved into the apartment over the garage this morning. Lillybell wandered off while they were busy with the moving van. Her mother has been looking everywhere for her. Mrs. Jackson telephoned the police an hour ago."

"Then I can play with her, just as though she was 'dopted, can't I?" said Betsy.

"Of course you can," replied Mother.

Mother and Betsy each took hold of one of Lillybell's little hands. Lillybell's lollypop was all gone now. They walked around to the Jacksons' house. Lillybell's mother and Mr. Jackson were at the front gate when they arrived. The colored woman ran toward them and picked up Lillybell. The tears were running down the colored woman's face.

"Oh, Lillybell," she cried. "My little Lillybell. What fo' you go way from yo' Mammy?"

Lillybell's mother thanked Betsy and her mother for bringing Lillybell back to her.

"I'm glad I found her," said Betsy. "If she hadn't had any mother or father, we would have 'dopted her.——Maybe."

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

Books Are Windows for You and Me

Book Reviews

Like windows, books can open for us on many kinds of views. The right kinds of books can bring us views of the past, the present, views of great beauty, of real and imaginary happenings, of funny and sober scenes, and so on. Let's find out what we can see through some of the 1942 books!

Family Doings

Sylvia had been living abroad for a long time and was coming to stay with Grandmother and the Aunts in a New England village. Grandmother and the Aunts didn't know what sort of girl Sylvia really was, nor did they guess that she would bring about many changes and improvements in the family. Eliza Orne White's new book, "Training Sylvia," tells the story of this sunny, gay, loveable girl, who surprised the family.

Sylvia accomplished almost unbelievable things, such as bringing two families together after long years of unfriendliness; making cousin William over from a crusty, mean, miserly man to one, who was interested in village affairs and in those who needed help. The doings of Sylvia make an engaging story for girls and one that families can enjoy together.

Miss White has been writing for children for nearly fifty years and has the rare gift of understanding them and what they like. She still has a keen delight in children, in their associations with grown ups, in happy family life and has again given us another model—a story set in a typical New England scene, with real people, made so life-like in her book, that we feel well acquainted with them and all their doings. This book is illustrated by Dorothy Bayley, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

"The Middle Moffat," written by Eleanor Estes and illustrated by Louis Slobodkin, is another family story, and is sure to make you laugh and the grown-ups, too, if you share it with them.

This is truly Jane's book, Jane, the middle Moffat, "who stood on her head every so often in order to get a new perspective on the world," whom we first met in the author's earlier book, "The Moffats," a story about the whole Moffat family.

Jane is ten now, and as she herself says: "I'm the middle Moffat, not the oldest, not the oldest son, not the youngest, just the middle.' Nobody else had figured that out but Jane.

The family has moved from New Dollar Street, where we first met them, and now live in a little white house on Ashbellows Place, set way back from the street. "A toy house, at the end of a long green lawn, a surprise house!" Jane called it.

You will enjoy following Jane through this jolly book, as she romps and runs through all kinds of adventures with her Best Friend, Mr. Buckle, the oldest inhabitant, who plays Hawkshaw, the detective, with her. Whether she is arranging an organ recital, planning to read every book in the public library (of course not all at once; just one at a time), or playing the "middle bear" in the "Three Bears," Jane is bound to please. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.

Once Upon a Time

"Bright Morning," by Margery Bianco, is another attractive book that boys and girls may share with grown-ups, for it is a real picture of English family life during Queen Victoria's reign. As we read what Chris, who was eight, and Emmie, five, did back in those days at the end of the last century, we know that there was fun in that sober age, as well as seriousness. There were the chimney sweeps, calling out through the streets; and the the first days of an early English spring brought "the monkey-man," as Emmie called the organ-grinder, with "a far-off giggety tune," and a monkey, who wore a tight red jacket with brass buttons and a little plaid skirt, and, on his head, a red velvet cap trimmed with tinsel. It's fun to read about other curious and very different things that Chris and Emmie did in those days. In books like this boys and girls can learn of the past and can compare the ways of grandfather's day with those of today.

Boys and girls who read the page For Children will remember some of these stories that appeared on this page last summer as "Once Upon a Time" tales. They will enjoy reading the entire group of stories in the book. It is illustrated by Margaret Platt and published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.50.

A "Girls'-Eye" View

"Hemisphere Camp," by Eleanor Thomas, illustrated by Gertrude Howe, is a "good neighbor" book in which girls work and play together and learn about one another's countries in a Girl Scout summer encampment held at Camp Bonnie Brae in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. The story gives us a "girls'-eye view" of the events of a crowded and thrilling two weeks in which Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from sixteen Countries of the Western World shared ideas and adventures, recipes and chores. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Twin Fawns

A picture book of great beauty and quiet charm is "Dash and Dart" by Mary and Conrad Buff. In remarkable lithographs, reproduced in soft browns and double spreads done in rich colors, and accompanied with rhythmic prose, the story of the first year of the twin fawns, Dash and Dart is exquisitely pictured and told for the very young. The book is perfect for reading aloud, so simple and direct is the style. It is difficult to convey the perfection and quality of this distinguished book. You will have to see its loveliness in illustrations and cover design, read its beautiful, poetic prose. Then you will agree with us when we say, truly this is a book to grow up with. It is published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.

Heaps of Fun

Johnny was a boy who loved horses. His father owned a livery stable, So now you know that Johnny was a small boy back in the "horse and buggy" days. Read about him in "Johnny Jump Up," by John Hooper, with unusual pictures in soft browns and black, drawn by Regina Bode.

What Johnny wanted most of all was to be a real driver and carry passengers. He had his chance one day when he was eight years old. All by himself, he drove his father's horse and buggy to Bucksport, brought back the mail and a passenger, and had some interesting experiences. This book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

We know some of you have already laughed at and thoroughly enjoyed the book "Curious George," by H. A. Rey. In this gay, highly original book, which introduced Curious George, a fun-provoking monkey, whose curiosity led him into many strange adventures, Mr. Rey first became known to American boys and girls. He had made books in France and England. He was in Paris working on new books when the Germans arrived. He managed to get out of France and with other refugees reached Brazil. He is now working in New York and making books for young Americans.

"Cecily G. and The 9 Monkeys" is Mr. Rey's new book and in it we meet again our old friend Curious George, who this time is only one of the nine monkeys who find a playmate in Cecily, the lonely giraffe. Cecily was lonely because all her family and acquaintances had been taken off to the Zoo and the monkeys were unhappy until they met Cecily, because the trees they lived in had been cut down. Led by Curious George they had set out to find a new home. Meeting Cecily made up for all they had lost.

All this is such fun to read about—and still more fun to look at in the pictures that are as important as the story. Be sure and read about George in his own book, if you haven't already, and don't miss meeting Cecily G. and her nine playmates. These are original, much-to-be-desired books for the picture book age and for children who like "funny books" whatever age they may be. Both books are published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75 each.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

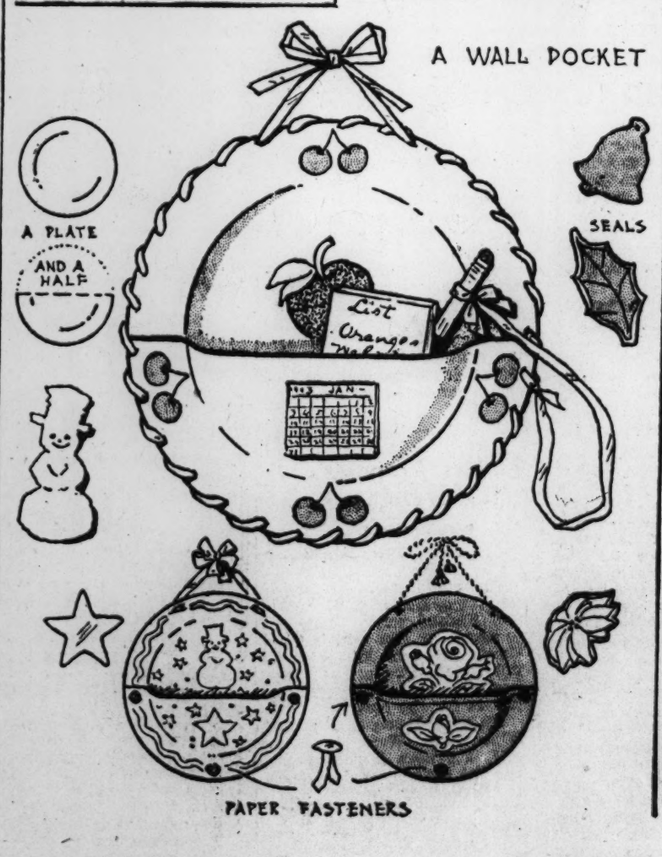
Make a Christmas Gift Yourself

By Nina R. Jordan

Illustrated by the Author

Christmas is a magic time of year. The planning of happy secrets and surprises is half the fun.

You can surprise Mother by making for her a beautiful wall pocket. When she sees how useful it is, she will know it is just what she has been needing.



The upper wall pocket has a ready-to-use note pad and pencil, and a little calendar. Apple and cherry decorations are decals, or transfer pictures. Holes were punched around the edge before sewing was done.

The second holder was made of common white paper plates, painted with blue poster paint. A wiggly red line made a gay border. Silver star seals fill the "sky" around the jolly little cut-paper snowman.

Made in a Jiffy

The last holder was made in a jiffy. On colored plates, we pasted pictures cut from a magazine, and we did the joining with paper fasteners. Our package of six colored plates cost ten cents, and will make four wall pockets. Their size is eight inches.

Holders like these are handy in any kitchen for pan lifters or for bills, etc.

As a gift for Grandmother, you might fill a wall pocket with evergreen. She'd love that as a reminder of the happy holiday and of your thoughtful affection; for there is something very special in a gift of handwork.

Here are some other ways to decorate your wall pockets. Airy snowflakes cut from a lace paper doily are lovely when pasted onto a colored background. A V-for-Victory design may be made of star seals or with Scotch tape. Painted red scallops and black dots form a handsome edge design around plates.

Making a holder need not cost a single cent, for its decorating can all be done with school crayons alone, and on plain white paper plates from the bakery. Always, after the painting and pasting are done, wax the surface with paraffine or other wax, to make it waterproof. Then polish with a cloth to make it shine.

Don't Miss These Hints

Plates are to be joined with their "humpy" sides outward. When punching holes for the fasteners, lay a large cork or an eraser beneath the spot being punched. Instead of using paper fasteners, you can tie the plates at sides and bottom.

Why not begin a scrapbook of "things to make" right now, and watch for another article of instructions for making attractive gifts, that will appear on the page For Children on Dec. 14.

Let's Make Spinning Pictures

By Owen Oliver

What good times the birds are having, on these cold winter days, with the food you put out for them. Today we shall make a picture of a tomtit enjoying a piece of suet that some thoughtful boy or girl has hung outdoors for him.

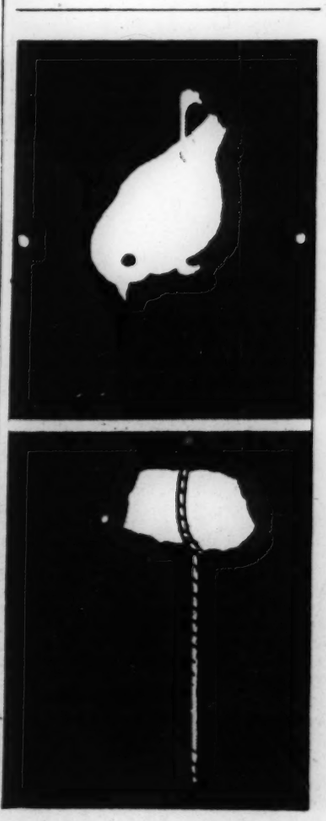
Tomtit and Suet

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the tomtit and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Cut out the black portion containing the suet and mount it—upside down as shown—on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots a quarter of an inch from the edge.

Thread a short piece of string through each small hole and tie, leaving about three inches free. Twirl the pieces of string between the fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another so that the tomtit will seem to be pecking at the suet.

(Watch for a spinning picture of a pudding in a pan on the page For Children next Monday.)



Boston College Still Stunned After Crushing Defeat at Fenway Park Saturday

Crusaders Knock Rivals Out of Sugar Bowl Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After two days of sober reflection, what happened at Fenway Park last Saturday is still unbelievable. A potential national champion was humiliated. A certain Sugar Bowl participant was rudely thrust out of the New Year's Day picture at New Orleans. A princely sum of $50,000 or more was lost.

That Holy Cross should have defeated Boston College was not surprising in itself, but that the Eagle eleven should have collapsed to the tune of a 55-12 drubbing was more than surprising. It was astounding.

After all, traditional rivalries have been noted for their reversals of form, but never before within this writer's knowledge of football has such a tremendous upheaval been staged by a team which was thought to be so thoroughly outclassed that not one so-called expert picked it to win before the game.

Answer Simple

Today every one was asking, "How did it happen?" The answer is simple and resolves all arguments. It was simply Holy Cross' day and nothing that Boston College could do seemed to make any difference. If they had met yesterday or today or a week from today, Boston College would still have been the favorite and this writer would still have picked the Eagles to win. As a matter of fact, he would pick them to win if the two teams were to meet again, even after last Saturday.

There will be a lot of technical analyses of this game in the days to come. The Eagles will be criticized for their defensive arrangement which found them playing a seven-man line, practically an eight, which let the Crusader backs through to meet no backers-up and which left the Eagles vunerable to aerial assaults.

Significant Events

It was significant when the first Holy Cross play of the day gained nine yards through a line that was leading the nation in defense against rushing. It was significant when Boston College was forced to kick from its own end zone the first time it had possession of the ball. And it was prophetic when Holy Cross scored to put the Eagles behind for only the second time this season.

In behalf of the Eagles it can be pointed out that every thing they tried went wrong. Don Currivan, a glue-fingered pass receiver, saw an aerial pop out of his arms into a Crusader receiver. Mike Holovak, still an All-America player despite the defeat, fumbled as he was about to cross the goal line with Holy Cross recovering the ball for a touchback. B. C.'s kick-off returns were spoiled when the runners had trouble finding the handles on the ball. Passes were intercepted, once for a touchdown. Lineman were moustrapped. And once, just to show how far things were going wrong, Killelea stumbled and fell just as he was about to catch a touchdown pass when he was fully in the clear.

Still a Great Team

Despite the many bad breaks, Boston College is still a great football team. For that reason nothing can detract from the Crusaders' stunning victory. From their play Saturday they apparently could have whipped any group of collegians in the country.

The victory was a personal vindication for Coach Ank Scanlan, who was brought to Worcester from a high school coaching job in Philadelphia and who had been receiving criticism as being "still a high school coach" on account of the in-and-out Holy Cross record this season.

Fans could not get used to seeing Johnny Grigas operate from halfback. "He is a natural fullback," they said. "Why try to change him? He doesn't like the shift, and can't do as well as he did last season." Last Saturday Grigas was terrific, yet after the game all the modest Scanlan would say was, "Yes, I thought Johnny would do pretty well at halfback."

Not Impressed

The writer saw Holy Cross in its opening game at Worcester, when the Indians won 17-0. He was not impressed, and last Saturday even Coach Scanlan agreed, saying, "We were terrible then." A greater transformation would be difficult to imagine. Capt. Ed Murphy was more than a good football player Saturday. He was an inspiration to his team. The Crusader line was magnificent, and such backs as Grigas, Johnny Bezemes, Ray Ball, Bobby Sullivan, Joe McAfee, and Andy Natowich simply were not to be denied.

It is easy to praise a team when it is up; easy to knock it when it is down. B. C. had had all the fortune so far this season. Saturday all the bad fortune it had avoided exploded in its face. As the game wore along spectators kept wondering just when the Eagles were going to fly.

Passing Went Sour

Even Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard declared at halftime, "B. C. can still win if it sticks to straight football and does not try crazy passes." With Mickey Connolly out, B. C.'s passing game did go sour, but that was in perfect alignment with the B. C. fortunes of the day.

All in all, the result was in keeping with the rest of the screwy football season of 1942, in which so many things went awry. Remember when Notre Dame did not have a victory to show after two starts? Or when Fordham was swamped by Tennessee 40-14? Or when Williams beat Princeton? Or when Auburn beat Georgia?

If collegiate football has to bow out for the duration, it picked a spectacular way to do it.

Shelled the Army Hopes

Associated Press

Navy Men Shared Scoring Honors

Ben Martin (left) and Joe Sullivan were happy Midshipmen as they pointed to the score on a dressing room blackboard, Nov. 28, at Annapolis after they each scored a touchdown as Navy upset a favored Army eleven, 14 to 0. Sullivan scored on a half-yard plunge in the second period and Martin on a pass from Harold Hamberg in the third.

Olympics Losing Good Will As Weak Teams Play Here

If such exhibitions as the Boston Olympics' 13-2 beating of Brooklyn Torpedoes at the Garden yesterday are going to be continued, the Olympics face the possibility of losing all the good will and reputation they have built up in the last four years.

The Brooklyn sextet was a replica of the Manhattan Arrows outfit, which lost here 17-0 two weeks ago. Yesterday afternoon the Olympics didn't even score in the final period, confining their activities merely to sharpening up their passing.

The Eastern League is made up of eight teams, only four of which belong—New York Rovers, Boston, Curtis Bay Coast Guard, and Philadelphia Falcons. The other four are Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jamaica Hawks, and Sands Point Tigers. The personnel of the last four teams is made up of players from the New York Metropolitan Amateur League of last year, in which the Junior Olympics played and came out with such victories as 10-2, or 11-1.

Lockhart Blamed

Inclusion of these minor teams in the Eastern League can be laid directly at the door of Tom Lockhart of New York's Madison Square Garden, who is league President. More games, he reasoned, means more money in the box office, and home crowds don't care about the game as long as the home team wins.

That his reasoning was erroneous could be seen in remarks from spectators as they left after the game. "That's the last one for me," said one, and "I can find a better way to spend my money than watching such an exhibition," said another.

Blame cannot be attached to the Olympics' management for the situation. Both Coach Hago Harrington and Manager Walter Brown opposed it, but had to give in to pressure in New York.

Canadians Invited

In an effort to try to regain their lost prestige, Olympics are now reverting to their policy of a few years back, when outstanding Canadian teams were invited here for exhibition games. That policy led to the Olympics joining the Provincial League. They only joined the Eastern League when the Canadian teams demanded too much of a guarantee to appear here.

First of the Canadian sextets to appear will be the Army team from Montreal, which has such former N. H. L. players on its roster as Des Smith and Gordie of the Bruins, Pat Egan of Americans, Alan Kuntz of Rangers, and Kilby Macdonald, who once played for Lester Patrick.

This team will play two games here at the Garden on Dec. 12 and 13, with the games originally scheduled with Jamaica Hawks and Coast Guard having been shifted to later dates.

Should Cancel Games

Latest information from New York is that the four minor teams have been set down for only one appearance here, which means that Manhattan and Brooklyn will not be back. Still to come, however, are Sands Point and Jamaica. If the league powers are smart they will either order the games played at midnight behind locked doors, or cancel them altogether with the flip of a coin deciding who shall get the two points.

Olympics are idle most of this week, getting back into action Friday and Saturday at the Garden against New York Rovers.

The Bruins, who split two games on the road over the week end, winning in Montreal 6-2 Saturday and losing in New York 3-2 last night, are home tomorrow night to the league-leading Detroit Red Wings, who will be making their first visit of the season to the Garden. Bruins are now in fourth place in the standing. G. C.

Major Changes Likely in Navy Sports Set-Up

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30 (AP)—On the heels of Navy's astonishing gridiron win over Army came reports that wartime assignments may cause a major shift in the Naval Academy's sports set-up, not the least of which may bring in Capt. Mike Moran, skipper of the heroic Boise, as Director of Athletics.

Along with that report is another that Navy may have a civilian coach in 1943 for the first time in 10 years—ever since the days of Rip Miller, the present line coach, whose forward wall yesterday was the major factor in overwhelming Army 14-0. And these reports say that the leading candidate to succeed Comm. John (Billick) Whelchel in the driver's seat, is the veteran freshman football and varsity basketball coach, Johnny Wilson.

One fact to come rolling out of the waves of whisper is that Moran, who once was an assistant in the athletic office, has been asked if he would like to take over the athletic directorship. He was one of the mere 11,700 spectators who sat in on the most unusual of all service scrambles in Thompson Stadium here Saturday.

Apparently the Navy wouldn't mind installing Skipper Mike's battle plan on that Solomons shooting—"pick out the biggest one and let him have it"—in the athletic office.

However, Captain Moran can hardly picture himself sitting in Annapolis when there's a big fight on somewhere else. He definitely wants to get back into combat action at sea, and, if given his way, probably would refuse the job.

Captain Moran, however, isn't the only one anxious to get into the fight. Whelchel, whose team won the traditional Army game in his first year as coach despite his woeful pre-game predictions that Navy was "completely outclassed" also would like to get back into combat action.

As for the present athletic director, Capt. Lyman (Pop) Perry, an All-America guard in 1918, the word is he is slated for "important duty" elsewhere.

War Stamp Fee

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Swimmers competing in an aquatic carnival at the Central Y. M. C. A. Saturday will not have to pay cash entry fees—but will be required to buy war stamps to enter each event.

Bill Schmidt of the New York Y. M. C. A. is expected to defend the Richard E. Ayres trophy in the 50-yard breaststroke.

Pacific Coast Champion And Bowl Decisions Left

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The strangest football season of them all, complicated by the uncertainties of war, had all but run its course today. In spite of an unprecedented quota of form reversal, all sections of the Country have succeeded in crowning champions except the Pacific Coast, where they may need another two weeks and the help of a bloodhound to find a Conference titlist and a host team for the Rose Bowl game.

Although there still are a few odds and ends to be picked up elsewhere, the remainder of the country saw the odd campaign stagger to what amounted to a finish Saturday and unload what surprises it had left on an unsuspecting public.

Surprise Scores

Holy Cross, an underdog, crushed Boston College's previously unbeaten Eagles, 55-12. Navy pinned a 14-0 defeat on an Army team that was favored. And Georgia, humbled by Auburn the week before, bounced back to ruin Georgia Tech's spotless record, 34-0.

All told, the day's activities added to the line-up of Conference champions until now it looks like this:

Western—Ohio State.
Ivy League—Pennsylvania.
Southeastern—Georgia.
Big Three—Yale.
Southwest—Texas.
Big Six—Missouri.
Southern—William and Mary.
Missouri Valley—Tulsa.
Big Seven—Utah and Colorado (tie).
Pacific Coast—Still undecided.

Washington State lost a chance to clinch a tie for the Pacific Coast crown by playing a scoreless deadlock with Washington Saturday, leaving U. C. L. A. on the inside track with four victories and one defeat. Southern California, which still has a chance for a title tie, plays Montana this week and U. C. L. A. meets Idaho in Conference play. Then U. S. C. collides with the Uclans Dec. 12 in what looms as the deciding game.

Rose Bowl Team

The Pacific Coast champ, when selected, will go into the Rose Bowl, Jan. 1, against Georgia, which was invited soon after its Saturday victory clinching the Southeastern Conference title.

Tennessee closed its season with a 19-7 triumph over Vanderbilt and was named to play in the Sugar Bowl against Tulsa, Missouri Valley champion and only major team with an all-victorious record.

With the Southwest Conference title tucked away, Texas has qualified for the Cotton Bowl and Georgia Tech has been invited as the other team. Both are expected to make their decisions today.

In Saturday's Southwest Conference games, Rice blanked Baylor, 20-0, and Texas Christian whipped Southern Methodist, 14-6. The loop will close its season with S. M. U. playing Rice Saturday, although Texas A. and M. has an intersectional date with Washington State the same day.

Big Ten Finish

Ohio State, the Big Ten champion, finished with a convincing 41-12 victory over Iowa Pre-Flight, which still has a game with Missouri this week. Michigan closed the Big Ten campaign by stopping Iowa, 28-14. Notre Dame blanked Southern California, 13-0, and ties into Great Lakes Naval this week.

Other games Saturday send William and Mary's Southern Conference champions to Oklahoma, which finished second in the Big Six when Nebraska was upset by Kansas State, 19-0, and San Francisco to Mississippi State. St. Mary's Pre-Flight, whipped by Stanford, 28-13, tackles California Sunday.

Bowl Game Picture

The picture for the Jan. 1 bowl games looked like this today (won-lost-tied records in parentheses):

Rose Bowl at Pasadena—Georgia (10-1-0) vs. Pacific Coast champion.

Sugar Bowl at New Orleans—Tulsa (10-0-0) vs. Tennessee (8-1-1).

Cotton Bowl at Dallas—Texas (8-2-0) vs. Georgia Tech (9-1-0).

Orange Bowl at Miami—Boston College (8-1-0) vs. Alabama (7-3-0).

Corn Bowl at Chicago—Holy Cross (5-4-1) vs. unnamed opponent.

Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas—No teams selected.

Boston College, headed for the Sugar Bowl until the Holy Cross thing happened, was reported invited to the Orange Bowl along with Alabama, but there was nothing official about either bid.

The Corn Bowl, scheduled for Chicago's Soldier Field, joined the list of post-season games yesterday with the initial invitation to Holy Cross.

Detroit Wins To Keep Lead Over Chicago

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	6	2	3	15	47	34
Chicago	5	3	3	13	40	35
Toronto	4	5	0	12	54	55
Boston	5	5	1	11	37	37
New York	4	7	1	9	41	66
Montreal	3	7	2	8	37	52

Results Nov. 28
Boston 6, Montreal 2.
New York 8, Toronto 6.
Results Nov. 29
New York 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 2.
Detroit 7, Montreal 3.

By the Associated Press

Everybody won a game in the National Hockey League over the week end except the Montreal Canadiens, who suffered two setbacks and slipped into the cellar as the New York Rangers finally scrambled out.

Detroit's Red Wings, idle Saturday night, held on to the league lead by turning back the Canadiens, 7-3, last night. The Chicago Black Hawks nipped Toronto, 3-2, and hopped over the Maple Leafs into second place. The Rangers scored a 3-2 triumph over the Boston Bruins, turning loose a claim to last place for the first time in two weeks.

Rangers Outscored

Saturday night's games saw the Maple Leafs outscore the Rangers, 8-6, and the Bruins whip the Canadiens, 6-2.

At Detroit, the Red Wings drilled five shots past Goalie Paul Bibeault in the first period last night and coasted through against the Canadiens, who haven't won in their last eight starts. Mud Bruneteau paced the Detroit attack with two goals, his eighth and ninth of the season.

Bentleys Star

It was the Bentley boys who carried the Black Hawks to victory at Chicago, Doug scoring the tying goal early in the third period and Max firing the winning shot 10 minutes later. It was the fifth victory against three losses and as many ties for the Hawks and left them only two points behind the Wings.

At New York, the Rangers used a revised line-up which clicked for two goals in the final period, ending Boston's string of six games without a defeat. Hank Goldup, acquired by the Rangers from Toronto last week in a trade for Babe Pratt, scored two of the winners' goals.

Coach Wally Butts Adds To Colorful Grid Career

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—Four years of college head coaching and twice invited to post-season bowls: that's the football record of stocky Wallace Butts.

The Georgia mentor, Georgia-born and Georgia-educated, was tutoring prep gridmen only five years ago. Now his Bulldogs, defeated only twice in two seasons, are headed for the Rose Bowl with Coach Butts tagged as one of the youngest coaches ever invited to the Pasadena classic. His Bulldogs whipped Texas Christian, 40-26, in the Miami Orange Bowl 11 months ago.

End at Mercer

Coach Butts distinguished himself as an end at Mercer University at Macon, Ga., before finishing in 1928. After several years as a prep school coach in Georgia, he went to Male High School in Louisville, Ky., and completed a 10-year prep record of having lost only nine games. The blond Butts was called to Georgia as end mentor in 1938 and became head coach in 1939 after the release of Joel Hunt.

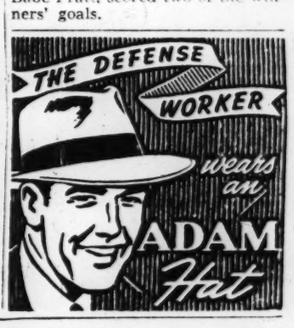
His first two Georgia elevens had only mediocre success, winning 10 games, losing 10 and tying one. But Georgia authorities thought so much of him after the first year of head coaching that they broke precedent by giving him a three-year contract. Georgia coaches had always been hired on a year-to-year basis.

Then his coaching began reaping rewards last season when the Georgians lost only to Alabama and tied Mississippi in 11 games. This fall his Bulldogs, sparked again by All-America Frankie Sinkwich, rolled up 10 victories and bowed only to Auburn in an astounding upset, giving Butts 29 victories against 12 defeats and two ties since he became head coach.

Three Straight

Most pleasing to Georgia alumni are the Bulldogs' three straight victories over arch-rival Georgia Tech, whose undefeated-untied forces stumbled before the veteran Sinkwich, sophomore Charley Trippi, and the other high-scoring Bulldogs last week, 34-0.

Giving Georgia Tech its first defeat was nothing new to Butts. His Southeastern Conference champions, scoring 16 of their 64 touchdowns on runs of 40 yards or more this fall, handed Alabama its first setback with a great aerial raid in the closing period. The Bulldogs also gave Cincinnati its first beating a week earlier.



Miami Open Draws Big Field

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 30 (AP)—The purse for the Miami open has been cut in half—to $5,000—but it'll look twice as big as ever before to golfers who will compete here this week.

It's a bread and meat tournament, the only one scheduled before next spring for professionals who are finding increasing difficulties in earning a living on the fairways in these days of war.

When the Professional Golfers' Association decided it could not guarantee the appearance of at least 15 name players almost every tournament on the resort circuit was canceled.

North-South Next

Instead of the usual swing to California and return, next stop after the open here is the North-South event at Pinehurst in April.

Meanwhile, topnotch players are being dropped for the duration from the payrolls of sporting goods companies, the sale of clubs and balls is reported off 50 per cent, and winter teaching jobs are scarcer than holes-in-one.

Anxious to preserve the continuity of the Miami open, one of the oldest on the calendar, sponsors decided to go ahead this year without official assurance that a single drawing card would be on hand.

Classy Field

They need not have worried, for a classy field will tee off Thursday.

With prize dollars so precious, the competition promises to be as hard as ever, even though such performers as Craig Wood, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen and Horton Smith are in war work or the armed forces.

Sports Around the Hub

Bowl Picture Developing

With the intercollegiate football season virtually at an end, the annual bowl stampede is on. Already officially signed are Georgia and the Pacific Coast Conference champion in the Rose Bowl; Tennessee and Tulsa in the Sugar Bowl, and Texas and Georgia Tech in the Cotton Bowl. Boston College is rumored headed for the Orange Bowl, possibly versus Alabama. That leaves the Sun and newly created Corn Bowls yet to be settled. Hardin-Simmons is said to be Sun Bowl bound.

Disappointment at the Heights was great today. The crash of the fallen Eagles was heard the country over. But the 1942 B. C. eleven was far from through. Its chief concern for the future was to get into some bowl game and prove to the nation that it is still a football power—beaten only by H. C., a team great for a day.

* * *

New England baseball fans tomorrow will find their interest centered on Chicago and the annual big league meetings, not for news of trades and purchases by the Braves and Red Sox, but this time to learn just how close to normal the 1943 schedule will be allowed to run. It seems quite certain by now that the majors will function, even though it is apparent that the financial risk is now greater than ever before. The public and the men in uniform want baseball.

* * *

The grade of big league ball is bound to be below the 1942 standard, due to the loss of manpower. But the majors still should be able to give the customer his money's worth—home runs, shutouts, extra-inning battles, and the like. The fan will probably get more night ball than ever before in the cities away from the coast. The average fan takes this attitude: "I don't care what kind of baseball it is, so long as it's baseball."

* * *

Briefs . . . The Sea Rovers shut out the Boston Celts in a soccer game at Celtic Park, South Boston, yesterday, 4-0, to keep their winning streak intact . . . There is a choice schoolboy gridiron date between Nashua (N. H.) High and North Shore All-Stars in Lynn's Manning Bowl next Sunday afternoon . . . It is rumored that the annual banquet given by the schoolboy writers' committee to New England schoolboy champions will not be held, chiefly because of the transportation difficulties involving teams in the western part of the State . . . The first baseball mitt ever to protect the hands of a team in Vermont is still extant. The owner of the famous mitt is Dr. Lyman Allen of Burlington, who brought it into the State in 1889, only a year and a half after its invention.

Dixon Triumphs

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30 (AP)—Frank Dixon, New York University freshman, won the national A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday over a slow 10,000-meter (about 6¼ miles) course at Weequahic Park, in 31:52. Dixon's only challenger among the other 28 harriers who competed was James Rafferty of New York Athletic Club.

All of the footballs now being manufactured by Spalding are from reclaimed rubber and go only to the armed forces.

COMING
in the
Weekly Magazine Section
of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DECEMBER 5, 1942

HOW THE WHITE CLIFFS SAVED DOVER By Melita Spraggs
With only the sea between them and the long-range guns on the French shore, the people of Dover carry on almost as usual; their confidence in the protecting shelter of the White Cliffs has been well tried.

BIG BILL, PILOT OF THE "RUBBER SPECIAL" By Marr McGaffin
Portrait of William M. Jeffers, newly appointed Rubber Administrator, who has a deep and unswerving faith in the ability of plain, ordinary Americans to come through in a pinch.

ARABIAN NIGHTS IN ALGIERS By Francis Miltoun Mansfield
Living in Algiers forms a pattern of native novelty smoothed and rounded out by imports of manners and customs from Europe, and this writer found it not only possible but extremely agreeable.

THE NETHERLANDS, CRADLE OF FREEDOM By J. Anton de Haas
Always on the side of freedom, always despising tyranny, the Netherlands has earned its right to be an influential member of a community of free nations, and it will play an important role in post-war plans.

FASTER AND HIGHER GO THE FLYING FORTRESSES By Joseph C. Harrison
Color photographs and description of the Flying Fortress, the "sweetheart" of the United States Air Forces, which, in a year of warfare, has proved itself to be a strong craft, able to strike hard and effectively at enemy land, sea, and even air forces.

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They Crossed Up the Eagles

Associated Press

Holy Cross Grid Leaders

Head Coach Ank Scanlan of Holy Cross, left, congratulates his captain and left end, Ed Murphy, in the dressing room at Fenway Park after the Crusaders' stunning upset of Boston College 55-12 last Saturday. The defeat cost the losers a bid to the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans.

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Tea Room, Candies, Ices
Puritan Confectionery Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, South of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

Commerce and Finance

Oversubscription to Huge U. S. Bond Offering Anticipated

Business and Industry

Mexico to Pay Interest On Federal Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement under which Mexico would resume interest payments on its bonds, on a reduced basis, and eventually retire them on the basis of one peso to the dollar was announced by Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

The agreement reached with the Mexican Government through Eduardo Suarez, Finance Minister, would be effective only to the extent that the debt is not enemy-owned or controlled, the announcement said.

The face value of Mexico's Governmental debt, on the basis of present exchange rates, was estimated to be about $235,000,000. The settlement proposed would scale it down to around 20 cents on the dollar.

U. S. Holding 20 P. C.

How much of the external loan total was held in enemy hands was difficult to determine, but it was estimated individuals and institutional investors in the United States held about 20 per cent of it.

The offer provides for resumption, beginning in 1943, of interest on the modified basis on the direct external debt, with retirement over 20 years of secured external debt and retirement over 25 years of unsecured external debt. There are also provisions for past-due interest settlement.

"Precedence in such redemption is given to the secured debt," the announcement said. "Payments of interest will be made by means of annuities which will be apportioned among the different classes of the external debt on a fixed schedule of payments and on a scale varying with the type and security of the different issues."

It was explained that payment would be in pesos or in dollars at the holder's option at a fixed rate of exchange equivalent to the present level. (The Mexican peso is quoted at 20.66 cents.)

P. C. of Face Amount

The Mexican Government plans to purchase interest obligations due from Jan. 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 1942, at a rate of 1 per cent of the face amount. Interest due prior to Jan. 1, 1923, would be settled at 2/10 of one per cent and 1/10 of one per cent, dependent upon whether it came under class "A" or class "B" under the plan of 1922.

As a condition to acceptance by bondholders who deposited securities under the 1922 agreement, it was required that they consent to the use of their proportionate share of funds now in the hands of the committee.

The Mexican railway debt was not included in the new plan, but Minister of Finance Suarez was expected to make an offer concerning it within six months, the announcement said.

The announcement apparently had been anticipated to some degree in the securities market, for Mexican bonds had been strong on the stock exchange earlier in the week, gaining around 1 to 2 points Wednesday to close at prices approximating $10 to $14 per $100.

Burlington Road Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reported October net income of $3,785,209 compared with $1,176,776 in October, 1941. Net income in the first 10 months was $21,044,283 against $9,196,386 in the same 1941 period.

Treasury $9 Billion Record War Bond Drive Opens Today

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Full-page "Victory Loan" ads will burst forth today in 120 American cities on the not entirely unsuspecting investment public for the sale during December of the historically record-breaking total of $9,000,000,000 of U. S. government bonds, certificates, and bills in a "basket offering" intended to meet the needs of every type of investor and to carry the United States Treasury into next February without the need of additional funds except those to be derived from taxes and the routine sale of bills and savings bonds.

To push this offering a force of volunteers has been mobilized from the American financial field the like of which has not been seen in this war nor, probably, in World War I. A force of between 40,000 and 50,000 men recruited from the commercial banks, the investment dealers and brokers, the life insurance companies, and other financial agencies will canvass the entire investment public.

Probably by Christmas time salesmen will have "contacted" virtually every potential investor in the United States. At the same time time a force of 300,000 persons working under the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury will strive manfully to lift by another 7,000,000 persons the present total of 23,000,000 regular subscribers to pay-roll allotment plans for the regular purchase of the small "Series E" war bonds.

Expenditures Still Rise

Purpose of this drive is of course to fill the gap in U. S. Treasury revenues occasioned by the war. For the first 24 days of November the nation's direct war outlays totaled just a shade over $5,000,000,000, (against only $1,174,000,000 in the same period of November, 1941, the last month of peace) —or at the rate of around $6,700,000,000 for the entire month. And this figure is continually rising. For the first five months of this fiscal year it has risen as follows:

	War Activities
July	$4,500,000,000
August	4,900,000,000
September	5,400,000,000
October	5,500,000,000
November (at rate of)	6,700,000,000

(It might be added that these outlays go much more directly toward war than did the earlier expenditures. At the beginning, the outlays went largely to building the plants, then to preparing the Army, then to producing the munitions—but now also to the actual making of war, which, like a pipe line, must have much more put into it before anything comes out of the spigot.)

The "basket offering" of the Treasury to be offered investors includes something for every pocket-book, or in other words "everything but the kitchen sink" in the way of investments. Thus salesmen will be in the position of life insurance agents who can pull out of a book something for every kind of prospect. There will be 2½ per cent bonds for life and fire companies, savings banks and trustees, 1¾ per cent bonds and ⅞ per cent certificates for corporations and commercial banks, Series F and G Savings Bonds for large private investors, Series E War Bonds for little investors. Treasury bills, and Series A and C tax anticipation notes for corporations and individuals.

To Push Non-Banking Sales

The hope is that as large as possible a sale can be made to non-banking buyers, for obvious anti-inflationary reasons. The banks may not buy the 2½ per cent 26-21 year bonds, and may take only $4,000,000,000 of the shorter bonds and certificates, and for the short bonds they will be allowed to subscribe only from today through Wednesday and for the certificates only December 16 to 18 inclusive.

Theer is of course some uncertainty as to how the total subscription will add up, but here appears to be a fair guess:

2½s	$2,500,000,000
1¾s—banks	2,000,000,000
—others	500,000,000
⅞s —banks	2,000,000,000
—others	500,000,000
Tax anticipations	1,000,000,000
Series F & G	500,000,000
Total	$9,000,000,000

There does not seem to be any doubt that the $9,000,000,000 will be subscribed; there are some bets in Wall Street that the total may top $10,000,000,000 and perhaps approach $11,000,000,000. In any case, the result will be to raise the Treasury's working balance to phenomenal heights, for it is currently around $2,000,000,000. For December will see large income tax payments, and the month's operations may run somewhat as follows in billions of dollars:

	Intake	
Intake		
This program	9.0	
Revenues	1.0	10.0
Outgo		7.5
Addition to working balance		2.5

Financing operations in this war already dwarf those of the last war. During that war the Treasury spent around $40,000,000,000, of which about $15,000,000,000 was raised in taxes and about $25,000,000,000 borrowed. These figures were approximately matched this time before Pearl Harbor.

The budget for this current fiscal year alone will run around $90,000,000,000, of which about $25,000,000,000 will be raised in taxes and $65,000,0000,000 borrowed. Peak of the national debt after the last war was around $25,000,000,000, whereas it is currently around $90,000,000,000 with more than half the fiscal year yet to go.

Borrowing From Banks

There is another sharp difference between current financing and that of 25 years ago. At that time the public subscribed a far larger proportion of the war borrowing than this time, compared with the commercial banks. But it did so by borrowing from the banks, so that the effect on bank credit expansion was almost the same as if the banks had directly subscribed. This time borrowing from the banks to buy government bonds has been discouraged until the present. But a breach has now been made in that policy, with the joint announcement last week by four bank regulatory agencies that banks not be frowned on for making six-months' loans on government obligations.

The work of the large selling force now co-operating with the Treasury on the big December push is all voluntary and unpaid. In some cases investment houses are reported to be paying their salesmen a small commission but if this is so it comes out of the investment house till and not out of the Treasury, which is not contributing a nickel to the cost of selling. The big ads are also paid for by the investment banking fraternity. In Canada the investment houses receive, under a complicated arrangement, a small payment to defer their out-of-pocket expenditures, but no such payment is made in the United States.

The sales operation is definitely a joint or pooled endeavor, and banks cannot be charged with exploiting their own lists of depositors. These lists will be pooled, together with the lists of investment houses, insurance company prospects, etc. Thus one bank's depositors may be called on by salesmen from another bank or an investment house, and so on.

Inter-Rail Transfer Of Workers Weighed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preliminary plans for an inter-railroad transfer of workers to meet spot labor shortages in that industry were considered in a conference of railroad management and labor executives and Office of Defense Transportation officials.

The six railroad chief executives and six railroad labor organization officials making up the ODT-sponsored labor-management conference group for the industry authorized a subcommittee to formulate complete plans for effectuating the proposal in advance of the full group's next meeting on Dec. 17.

The subcommittee was directed to draft detailed procedure for the temporary shifting of labor from points at which surpluses exist to spots troubled by shortages.

Workers whose occupations were considered suitable for the program included locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, shop mechanics and maintenance-of-way men.

The employer and worker representatives also agreed in principle to creation of labor-management co-operative groups throughout the industry and expressed willingness to set up such groups to handle problems related to the war effort.

Wickwire Spencer Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Board of Directors of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company announce that Mr. Philip M. Morgan, president of the Morgan Construction Company of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. David G. Baird, vice-president of Marsh & McLennen, New York City, have been elected members of the Board.

Honored

Blank & Stoller

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has conferred its highest award, the Westinghouse Order of Merit upon two subsidiary company employees for their part in promoting industrial development of Latin America. One of those receiving the award is American, the other an Argentinian. The American (above) is George W. Magalhaes, and the Argentinian (below) is Adolfo Alvarez. The Order of Merit is awarded to Westinghouse employees who have made outstanding contributions to the electrical and mechanical arts and to company progress.

Scrap Collections Held Enough For War at Current Rate

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Scrap iron and steel collections at the present rate are sufficient to meet the United States' war needs, Lessing J. Rosenwald, director of the War Production Board's conservation division, said.

But he emphasized that there must be no slackening in collections, declaring that "if we relax for a single month we are done cookies."

Here at the start of a three-week tour to confer with WPB salvage leaders East of the Mississippi, Mr. Rosenwald said in an interview that "it looks as though we have a good chance of reaching our objective . . . an inventory of 7,000,000 tons in the hands of the mills." He estimated mills now have 4,750,000 tons.

"We are not going to have to collect in 1943 as great a tonnage as we did in 1942," he continued, "but we are going to have a more difficult time collecting it. There won't be so much scrap and we will have to go considerably deeper.

"In the field of non-ferrous metals, such as copper, we will have to collect vastly more in 1943 than we did in 1942. Ammunition is the largest single user of copper. . . . It is being used up at a frightful rate."

Centralization Of Manpower Control Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Centralization of manpower control in one agency with full authority over recruiting for the armed forces, war industry and civilian manufacture was urged today in a report made public by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Prepared by a special committee on industrial problems and relations, the report opposes the drafting of labor until such time as an effort had been made to meet the manpower shortage through adoption of the 48-hour week and removal of other restrictions on production.

The committee's six recommendations follow:

1. Centralization of control of national manpower mobilization in one agency, having complete charge of recruiting for the armed services, for war industry and for non-essential industry; elimination of the various separate, overlapping and competing manpower agencies and bureaus.
2. The central agency to refrain from recruiting labor in rural communities for work in war plants when a labor shortage exists in agriculture, mining or lumbering in those communities.
3. Changes to be made in the selective service act to enable a more liberal anl efficient policy of deferring agricultural and other essential workers and to take the place of the present method which places the problem on the local selective service boards, "which are now handling it often in a more or less haphazard way."
4. Regional advisory committees should be established on occupational deferments, composed of trained personnel managers and experienced employers in the various local production fields.
5. Steps should be taken to prevent unnecessary absences by employes, to control pirating and labor turnovers.
6. Legislation should be enacted to prohibit jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes.

Disputes between unions are frequent causes of strikes and complete stoppage of production even though no demand exists for higher wages or better working conditions, it was said.

WPB Stops Work On Hammond, Ind., Ordnance Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered immediate stoppage of all work on the $45,000,000 expansion of the Continental Ordnance plant at Hammond, Ind., in line with its policy of curtailing the use of materials for construction projects.

Work on the project, designed to produce machine heavy castings, was started in August by the Continental Ordnance Corporation of East Chicago.

WPB estimated the value of construction now in place at about $1,000,000.

"The Army, which sponsored the project, has concurred with WPB on the stoppage order," the announcement said.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of WPB announced on October 21 a policy of curtailing construction programs in order to make materials available for direct military use and for such programs as the rubber, high-octane gasoline, aviation, aluminum and alloy steel expansion programs.

"Furthermore," the announcement said, "all construction programs under the policy must balance with production programs and the proposed expansion at Hammond would not be completed in sufficient time to justify the large expenditure of the critical materials."

New Mechanical Cotton Picker Effective

Two of International Harvester's cotton pickers working on the Hopson Planting Company's plantation near Clarksdale, Miss. The new picker is declared to be extremely effective. The first picker is here being driven by Fowler McCormick, President of the International Harvester Co.

New Machine Picks as Much Cotton as 50 to 80 Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—After nearly half a century of patient experimentation a large manufacturer here has designed and has ready for the market—providing necessary material allocations are obtained—a mechanical cotton picker which it declares will "pick cotton profitably under conditions prevailing in principal cotton growing areas of the country."

In making the announcement that it is ready to manufacture these machines in whatever quantity the Government will allow, the International Harvester Company notes that: "Up to now we have never said that we had a successful cotton picker."

And though the company says that "we do not claim that it will pick cotton profitably throughout all the varying conditions to which the growing of cotton is subject in this country," Fowler McCormick, president of the company, adds that the new machine has been tested exhaustively and that "it works."

Development Significant

The development has immediate significance in that the new picker may go far to help relieve the current farm labor shortage. Beyond that it marks a new mile-post in farm mechanization, a process which already has revolutionized agricultural economy. The extent to which wide use of this machine would further effect this economy in peace time is seen in the fact that, according to Mr. McCormick, "it will pick as much cotton in a day as can be picked by from 50 to 80 hand pickers."

As a matter of fact the Harvester Company points out that it is announcing this machine as available for use at this critical time precisely because it believes it may be an important help in conserving hand labor, so scarce as it is, and so needed in war industries.

Back in 1939 the nation was stirred by announcement of introduction of a successful mechanical cotton picker by the Rust brothers, in Tennessee. The chief reaction at that time, when there was still a surplus, rather than a shortage of labor, was reluctant, almost suspicious acceptance of the idea as a scientific advancement but potentially a social and economic maladjustment.

Old Machine Limited

The Rust brothers, though ready to produce their machines in small quantities were free in pointing out that it had a limited use, in limited areas. Others interested in this field, including college experimental stations and large manufacturers, noted also at the time that they had, over many years of research, designed reasonably useful pickers, but all emphasized that so far, at that time, there was no machine so widely adaptable as to be commercially feasible.

Meanwhile the Rust brothers have made a number of their machines, and though nothing has been said for many months it is presumed that they too have made improvements.

The mechanical cotton picker is needful—from a labor saving standpoint—because the picking of cotton requires probably more hand labor than any other agricultural product. It is a most difficult thing to design because of the peculiar characteristics of cotton and because of the varying conditions under which it is grown.

For the present, the Harvester announcement says, the operation of the machine should be restricted to districts where neighboring cotton gins have been equipped with cleaning and drying machinery selected for the processing of machine-picked cotton. Some such equipment has now been developed and is in use, and more of it is procurable from manufacturers of drying, cleaning and ginning equipment. Likewise, it is noted, the picker should be operated where proper service for it is available.

Machines Costly

It is admitted also that in its present state the picker represents a large capital investment for the owner of a small cotton tract. If used on several such tracts, however, thereby providing sufficient total acreage to keep the machine occupied, it would, it is believed, be economically advantageous. This, as a matter of fact, has been the history of most of the more complicated farm machines. At first they are economical only for owners of large farms.

The Harvester machine has been tested in the lower Mississippi delta in Mississippi and Arkansas, in some sections of Texas, and in the long-staple growing section of Arizona. The machine, it is said, fits the needs of those areas, and can be used now in any other similar areas where proper ginning facilities are available, and the size of the cotton plants range from 2 to 2½ feet in height.

The big question now, of course, is whether the Government will feel that production of these machines is sufficiently important as a contribution to solution of the farm labor problem to warrant allocation of necessary critical materials. Because the machine has not before been commercially produced there is now no Government allocation of materials to build any for sale in 1943. The concern plans to ask only for materials to make a dozen or so, unless the Government should feel that a larger number is needed.

For Use on Medium Tractor

The picker is a machine attachment designed for mounting on the Harvester Company's medium-sized tractor. The picking element consists of what is called a drum box, housing two drums, each containing a series of vertical shafts. On these shafts a large number of revolving spindles, which gather the cotton, are mounted. These gathering spindles enter and retract in the cotton plants at the same forward rate of travel as the tractor itself.

As the spindles enter the plant they contact the open bolls of cotton and spin the cotton out of the boll without, theoretically, disturbing the unopened bolls or othewise injuring the plants. After the cotton fleece is wound on the spindles it is removed by rubber stripper or doffers. After removal from the spindles the cotton is conveyed by vacumm to a separating chamber and then by air pressure to a large wire net basket on a light framework, where it is held ready to be dumped.

One trouble with mechanical cotton pickers since the first crude wooden shovel-like contraptions is that they are bound to pick up some leaves and other pieces of plant. It is for this reason that the Harvester people urge that their machine be used only near gins equipped with special cleaning devices.

W. S. Farish

MILLBROOK, N. Y. (AP)—W. S. Farish, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey president has passed on.

Mr. Farish, who was a native of Mayersville, Miss., taught school to pay his way through college and became one of America's leading petroleum men. He helped organize and was president of the American Petroleum Institute, and formed and led the National Petroleum War Service Committee which during the last war handled all oil supplies for the Allies. Recently, he had spent much time in Washington as a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

Mr. Farish drew public attention this year when a Senate Committee held hearings on Standard Oil's patent contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie. He detailed a story of the firm's beginning in the oil chemical industry which made possible the oil industry's ability to turn out synthetic rubber and other essential products of war.

He went to Beaumont, Texas, when oil was found there in 1901, and established an oil company. He was an executive of other oil firms and became chairman of the board of Jersey Standard in New York in 1933. In 1937, he became president and chief executive officer.

8 Million Ton Shipping Goal Now in Sight

CLEVELAND —The Maritime Commission will meet this year's goal of 8,000,000 tons of new ship carrying capacity, its vice-chairman, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, predicted.

"We had a little more than 6,000,000 tons delivered at the beginning of this month, will have very nearly 7,000,000 tons at the end of November, and will make up the balance in December," the native Ohioan told a press conference.

Translated into ships, the 8,000,000 tons means between 750 and 800 vessels, of which about 620 have been delivered, Admiral Vickery said, adding:

"We received 93 ships in September, 85 in October, and we should hit 90 this month, and in December I think we'll get delivery of well over 100. We would have gotten another 100 or so ships this year except that we had to put two of our yards on work for the Navy."

The Admiral visited Cleveland, his former home, en route to Lorain for the launching at the American Ship Building Co. yards of the 16,000-ton carrying capacity ore freighter Lancashire. Of 16 such ships on the Maritime Commission's program, 10 should be ready to start next spring's Great Lakes navigation season and the last will be delivered in July, he said.

Admiral Vickery's mother, Mrs. Willis Vickery of Cleveland, sponsored the launching.

The Admiral said stoppage of public works construction and other program changes had relaxed the steel plates situation somewhat, and asserted "by the third quarter of next year, the shortage in carbon plates definitely will be over."

America's ...ing problems will not be eraseu by the United Nations occupation of French North Africa, he declared, because while transportation lines can be shortened by avoiding the long trip around Africa, "we've taken on so much more by putting a large force in North Africa that actually the situation is unchanged. The one cancels out the other."

Gov. Stassen Sets Up System of Awards For Farm Output

ST. PAUL (AP)—Farms are war plants, too.

Acting on that premise, Gov. Harold E. Stassen has laid the groundwork in Minnesota for a system of awards he hopes will be adopted nationally.

His thought, he said, is not only to recognize the home front achievements of individual farms and farmers, but to encourage them to carry out their tasks in the fact of such obstacles as growing shortage of farm help.

"Future demands for food will be tremendous," Governor Stassen told a group of men called together to consider his award plan. "As we take additional territory in Africa, we will have to feed more people.

"As we go into what is now Occupied France and into China, there will be new demands on the agricultural areas of Minnesota. We must not and cannot fail to produce essential foods.

As he outlined his plan to agricultural leaders and representatives of the press and radio, the awards would be comparable to the Army-Navy "E" awarded to industrial plants. Outstanding farmers would be given pennants to fly over their farms and members of their households and their employees special badges to wear.

Awarding of the insignia, now in the process of selection, would be in the hands of Victor Christgau, administrator of Minnesota's "little manpower" commission, with the aid of township boards, AAA committees and extension agents.

Insigina under consideration would be built around an "A" for agriculture or an "M" for Minnesota.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 35,225 barrels to 3,915,825 for the week ended Nov. 21, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Illinois production was up 27,500 to 263,500; Eastern Fields, 2,150 to 92,700; Kansas, 5,600 to 311,550; Louisiana, 1,600 to 325,400; Oklahoma, 4,350 to 363,300; the Rocky Mountain States, 2,385 to 122,635, and Texas, 3,200 to 1,376,450.

California was down 2,500 to 739,750, and Michigan, 3,620 to 61,880.

East Texas was unchanged to 354,800.

National City Bank 1000th Worker in Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank announced the 1000th departure from its staff to the armed services.

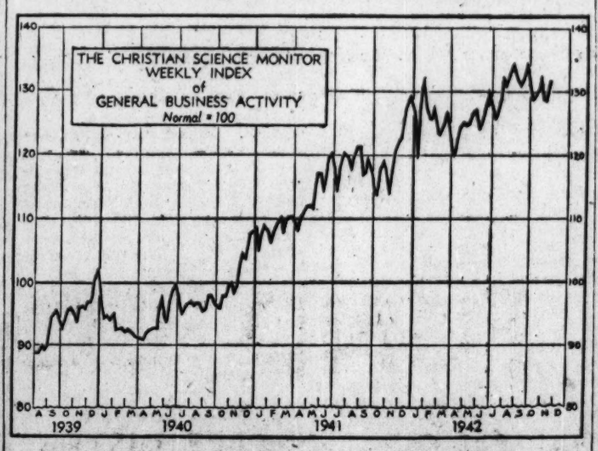
The 1000th man was Frederick F. Somers, Jr., 44, married, of Bellerose, Long Island.

In the first world war National City furnished 517 men.

Am. President Lines Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—American President Lines will pay its first dividend since reorganization before the end of this year. Directors have approved payment December 30 of $1.25 a share on preferred stock to shareholders of record December 21. The Maritime Commission owns all the company's Class B stock and about 40 per cent of the Class A shares.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Upturn During Week



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the third week of November continued the irregular sidewise movement in evidence since early in October. For the week ended Nov. 21, 1942, the index registered 131.9 (prel.) compared with 128.6 for the preceding week and 120.8 for the week ended Nov. 22, last year.

The three components contributed to the advance. Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production bounded forward to new record totals, exceeding in their advance expectations for the seasonal rise.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings rebounded more than usual from the holiday interruptions and recorded a substantial gain on an adjusted basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 21, 1942	*Nov. 14, 1942	Nov. 22, 1941
Combined index	131.9	128.6	120.8
Bk debits outs. NYC	147.6*	142.4	126.8
Elec pwr production	130.3	119.9	112.4
Misc carloadings	137.8	123.8	133.3

*Preliminary.

WHICH?

Which is a safer place for your valuables in these times: in a desk or bureau drawer . . . or in the modern safe deposit vault of this bank?

More and more people are deciding that a personal safe deposit box at the National Rockland Bank affords valuable protection at extremely low cost. Boxes rent for as little as $5 a year, plus government tax. Larger-size boxes at proportionately low cost.

The
National Rockland Bank
of Boston
30 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

$9,000,000,000

VICTORY LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury has assigned to the Victory Fund Committees the task of raising Nine Billion Dollars for the War effort. These funds are to be raised *during the month of December.*

The War wheels turn swiftly now. Our guns boom over the Mediterranean, in the South Seas, in Russia, in the hills of China, across the English Channel, and on every ocean where our convoys pass. Behind them must stand our billions —billions of dollars.

Every American should *lend every available dollar* to our Government. Every American corporation with available cash should purchase suitable Treasury issues. The Treasury Department has created issues of securities to meet the requirements of all investors with accumulated savings or idle funds.

We offer on behalf of The United States Treasury a New Issue

2½% Victory Bonds of 1963/68

Available in coupon or registered form, readily marketable, acceptable as bank collateral, and paying interest semi-annually.
Price 100% and accrued interest.

THESE BONDS ARE SUITED TO TRUST FUND AND ESTATE INVESTMENT AND MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MOST INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS. THEY MAY NOT BE PURCHASED UNTIL 1952 BY BANKS ACCEPTING DEMAND DEPOSITS.

WE ALSO OFFER ON BEHALF OF THE TREASURY

1¼% Treasury Bonds

Due June 15, 1948 and yielding 1¼%.

(Readily marketable bonds acceptable as bank collateral. These bonds will find favor with banks, individuals and corporations desiring a short term investment. They are issued in coupon and registered form.)

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness

Due December 1, 1943 and yielding ⅞ of 1%.

(The above issue appeals particularly to banks and to corporations with large temporary cash balances.)

Treasury Tax Savings Notes

(Tax Notes are especially adapted to individuals and corporations accumulating cash for the payment of Federal income, estate or gift taxes—for which they are acceptable *at par and accrued interest*—and for investment of temporarily idle funds of individuals, corporations and public bodies.)

United States Savings Bonds—Series F

Due 12 years from date of issue and yielding about 2.53% if held to maturity.

(This issue is not marketable but may be redeemed by the owner at fixed prices prior to maturity, although in that case the yield is not the full 2.53%. These bonds are registered and appeal particularly to those preferring to have their savings *accumulate,* rather than to receive current income.)

United States Savings Bonds—Series G

Due 12 years from date of issue and yielding 2.50% if held to maturity. Interest payable semi-annually.

(This issue is not marketable but may be redeemed by the owner at fixed prices prior to maturity, although in that case the yield is not the full 2.50%. These bonds are registered and are designed to provide current income.)

Detailed descriptions of the above issues are available *at all* Banks and Trust Companies. Selection should be made on the basis of *individual requirements.* Any Bank, Investment Dealer, Broker or other member of the Victory Fund Committee will be pleased to discuss these issues with you, and to act for you, *without charge,* in their purchase.

VICTORY FUND COMMITTEE

FIRST FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	283,190
1942 volume to date	105,893,101
1941 volume to date	133,697,048

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—There were scattered firm spots in today's stock market but leaders, on the whole, tilted slightly to the offside.

Even most of the peace stocks settled down to a do-nothing area although a few favorites in this category managed to acquire modest advances. Pressure relaxed on the war infants and the majority was no worse than other stragglers.

Further good news from virtually all international fronts was helpful to parts of the market but many potential buyers stood aside to see how far year-end tax selling would go. Offerings from this source, while never urgent, still were sufficient to put brakes on recovery.

The list was irregularly lower at the start and, in the final hour, fractional losers predominated. Except for sizable blocks of "penny" stocks, dealings were slack throughout. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 500,000 shares.

Commonwealth & Southern started on a trade of 11,000 shares, unchanged at 9-32 of a point. American Telephone got up a point and Chrysler conceded as much. Retreating the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (NJ), Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Western Union, American Can, General Electric, American Smelting and Allied Chemical.

Sears Roebuck made a new top for 1942 but failed to follow through. Resistant were American Water Works, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Chesapeake & Ohio and Montgomery Ward.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds continued to move in a mixed range today but overshadowing the operations in corporate loans was the investment community's interest in the initial rush of subscriptions for the Government's $9,000,000,000 loan.

In the final hour a fair number of rails showed moderate gains.

Big down town bond houses had their staffs of salesmen lined up for the job of putting the Treasury offering over the top for a big oversubscription and the same situation prevailed at every bank and brokerage house.

One or two of the larger houses planned to pay the salesmen something in the way of commission but most of them were doing it for patriotic purposes and the knowledge that they would not be able to do much regular business until the offering books had been closed.

Specialists in listed government bonds predicted there would be only nominal fluctuations and little trading in outstanding obligations until the new issues—2½ per cent Victory bonds, 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds, ⅞ of one per cent certificates of indebtedness, Treasury tax savings notes and two series of savings bonds—had been placed, and the vast financial machinery returned to its normal functions.

Corporate loans a shade higher included American Telephone 3s, St. Paul 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Unchanged to a bit lower were Western Union 5s, Armour 4s, Rock Island 4s, Rio Grande Western 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Foreign dollar bonds were steady.

Predicts Bankruptcy For Cities Unless Tax System Revised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Immediate planning is necessary not only for public works, but for changes in the tax system and in other fiscal fields to avert bankruptcy in every city of the nation within three years after the war's end, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The Federal Government should collect all income, corporation and excise taxes, returning proportionate shares to each of the states and local governments, thus simplifying and reducing the cost of tax administration, the Mayor proposed at a tax symposium of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Hotel here Saturday.

The Mayor told the meeting that New York was spending $30,000,000 on public works plans which will be available for immediate use when the war is over.

"People, even bankers, say to me, 'let's win the war first,'" he said. "This planning is just as important as winning the war. It involves the very life of our people. We are going to win the war, and if things happen as they have been happening the last few days, it may not be as long as some of us at first believed would be required. But we still have a tough fight. We must aid in winning the war and produce also for our people a new era and a new economy."

Steel Output Estimated At Previous Week's Level

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry's operations this week will continue at the previous week's levels, the American Iron & Steel industry estimated.

Indicated rate of 98.3 per cent of capacity and output of 1,681,600 tons are unchanged from last week. A month ago mills operated at an average of 99.6 per cent and turned out 1,703,800 tons. A year ago operations were 97.6 per cent and production 1,612,500 tons.

Steel Output Drops Slightly To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined ½-point to 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"The only cause for the decline," continues the report, "was the necessity for open-hearth repairs.

"Signs of the better balancing of war production continue to accumulate and less talk is heard about shortages of critical material.

Ingots Piling Up

"Ingots and billets actually are piling up here and due to cancellation of certain lend-lease shipments and to reduction of tonnage being converted into structural shapes, tin plate, pipe and reinforcing bars. Of all metals zinc is most critical and new ways continue to be devised to reduce consumption, as by painting instead of galvanizing sheets.

"A notable trend is the rising demand for alloy steels for aircraft construction.

"Civilian goods manufacturers who have regarded the news about the easier steel supply as paving the way for early resumption of their normal activities do not yet have justification for this belief other than that the War Production Board is considering revisions in some of its limitation orders. The board feels that these orders, unless liberalized, will result in stripping the civilian economy to an unwarranted degree after present inventories are exhausted.

Deliveries Steady

"Delivery situation is steady in nearly all products. Sheets, aside from directives and allocations, are available in six to eight weeks with some producers reaching into February. Galvanized sheet promises range from December to 10 or 12 weeks. Small bars are available in December but large rounds and flats can not be promised before first quarter.

"Efforts to obtain further scrap from every possible source are being intensified. Government agencies are pushing salvage of structures, equipment and other material, largely those where cost of reclaiming is greater than scrap value. Additional pig iron production from new furnaces may serve to close the gap of late winter shortage."

New Three-Point Postwar Economic Program Offered

by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A three-point postwar economic program for the United States, prepared by a special committe of writers and researchers, is one of the features of the December issue of Fortune Magazine, just issued.

The program urges that the Government underwrite permanent prosperity by (1) maintaining reasonably full employment through operation of private industry at top capacity, providing greater individual security and using a flexible program of public works to take up the slack; (2) restoring the free market through repeal of the Robinson-Patman and Miller-Tydings acts, removal of state barriers to the free movement of trade, revision of the patent system, and authorizing voluntary federal incorporation, and (3) recreating an atmosphere in which the enterprising individual can flourish through (a) rehabilitating marginal farmers, especially cotton growers; (b) encouraging labor unions to see how their best interests lie with creators of work and wealth, (c) establishing equity banks to finance new business, and (d) revising the tax system.

The magazine in another article declares that the Administration should institute food rationing immediately in order to conserve present supplies and "safeguard everyone's share of food, irrespective of shopping hours or personal relations with grocers." It warned against delaying corrective action until the shortages become acute.

In an opinion survey among high school students of the nation, the magazine finds that the majority of them hope to continue their education upon leaving high school or when they complete their service with the armed forces. The survey also reveals that a majority of them plan to enter the professions rather than training for skilled labor jobs and that they hope to be earning an average of $49.81 a week 10 years from now.

B. & O. October Net Rises $7,342,065

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported that October operating revenues rose $7,342,065 over the corresponding 1941 month to boost the increase for the first 10 months $63,179,474 above the same period last year.

Operating revenues for October totaled $29,519,787, against $22,177,722 in the 1941 month, while for the 10 months the figure was $251,481,658, against $167,236,944 for the first 10 months of last year.

The net income for October was $4,383,159 after provision for all taxes, amortization of defense projects and fixed charges, an increase of $3,141,273 over October, 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	46½	46¼	46¼	
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	N'Y 28
8½	5½	Adams Ex .15e	32	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	1	24	24	24	N'Y 25
16¾	10	Addressog (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ½
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	
6¾	3½	Alleg pf 530ww	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	13	13	13	
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	10	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Allen Ind ¼ae	3	6⅝	6½	6½	N'Y 28
149	118½	Allis Ch&Dye 6a	10	136¾	136	136	— ¾
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	N'Y 28
16⅛	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	N'Y 27
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	•14	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
19⅜	14	Alpha P C ¾ae	•4	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
1½	1	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½xk	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	7	68	67¾	68	— ⅛
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	22½	22½	22½	— ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½ag	26	47¾	46¾	47¼	+1
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼ae	1	5	5	5	N'Y 27
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Am Cable & R	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
73¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	14	71	70¼	70¼	—1¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	1/3	173	
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	N'Y 28
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼ae	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	18¾	18	18	N'Y 25
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'Y 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	•4	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ¾
6½	3⅞	Am C'type .40e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	N'Y 27
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	7		15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Ttl	4		1¾	1¾	N'Y 28
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6	6	6	N'Y 25
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	23	23	23	N'Y 27
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	9	32½	32	32½	— ⅜
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	N'Y 25
3	25½	Am-H S 5 3	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'Y 9
51¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	2	51	51	51	— ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	16	2	2	2	+ ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf ½ae	•3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Am Internt'l	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¾	Am Locom'tive	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	1	81	81	81	—1
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½ae	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	8	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15½	APL$6pf35½k	4	19	19	19	— ⅜
22	12½	APL$5pf2.81k	9	17	16½	16½	— ¾
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	47	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	12	10	10	10	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾ae	5	9½	9¼	9¼	
11¾	6¾	Am Seat 1e	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	6	37⅞	37¾	37½	— ½
146¼	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147	143½	143½	—4
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	5	35	35	35	N'Y 28
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	14	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+1
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11½	11½	11½	N'Y 27
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	N'Y 25
23	17¾	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	N'Y 24
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	10	129¾	129¼	129½	+1
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	12	43¼	43	43	— ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	9	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	56	55½	55½	N'Y 25
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8k	4	52⅝	52	52	—2¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	6	4	4	4	
50	38⅞	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'Y 6
28⅝	22⅜	Anaconda 2½ae	39	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
12¾	7¾	Andes Cop ¾ae	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1⅜
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'Y 21
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	32½	32	32	N'Y 23
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106	106	106	
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	4	3	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	N'Y 28
66	40½	Armour Ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'Y 18
31⅛	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	5⅛	Arnold C ¾ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	N'Y 24
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'Y 27
83	53	AsDG2pf163⅛k	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅜
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'Y 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	24	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜	
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	N'Y 28
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	3	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	22⅞	22½	22½	N'Y 28
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	42	42	42	N'Y 28
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	9	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refinpf 4	1	106¾	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
/	6¼	Atlas Corp ½ae	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½ae	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	N'Y 25
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	5	7½	7½	7½	N'Y 25
2⅝	1¾	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	N'Y 28
4¼	2¼	Avia Cp ¼ae	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	N'Y 28
1c	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	6	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	N'Y 27
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	N'Y 28
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 22
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'Y 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	89¼	89	89	N'Y 25
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	6	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	8	37⅛	37¼	37⅜	— ⅜
15¼	9⅝	Benf I L 1.15e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½a	3	53¼	53	53	+ ½
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
66⅝	49½	Beth Stl (6)	51	54	53⅝	53¾	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	5	110¾	110	110	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27¼	27	27	
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	6	16	15¾	15¾	N'Y 27
7⅝		Blaw-Kno .55e	2	6	5⅞	6	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'Y 16
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	11	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	2	36	35⅞	36	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	16¾	16½	16½	
22⅜	18⅜	BordenCol.40e	17	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	8	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	N'Y 25
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	2	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	N'Y 28
20¼	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'Y 25
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅛
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
43	30	BristolM1.90e	2	34	34	34	N'Y 25
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'Y 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'Y 25
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½ae	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	N'Y 27
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	•1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E ½e	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	•3	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
25	16¼	Bullard 2½ae	3	20½	20	20¼	
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	N'Y 27
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'Y 27
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	56¼	55½	55½	N'Y 24
53¼	51	Burl pf 2½	1	51	51	51	— ⅜
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Bush Tr 8 .60e	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ½ae	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼ae	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	N'Y 25

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	N'Y 28
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'Y 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1.40a	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	N'Y 27
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	13	13	13	
7⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	35	35	35	N'Y 20
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	•3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
28½	22½	CarpenSt(2¼)e	1	26	26	26	N'Y 25
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15a	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	4	72	72	72	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅜
26½	15	Celanese 1⅔e	5	26⅛	25⅞	26	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾ag	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	5	13⅜	13	13⅜	N'Y 27
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'Y 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
3¾	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¾ae	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	N'Y 28
18⅞	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'Y 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'Y 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohle5a	15	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	N'Y 27
2½	½	Chi & E III	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8¾	2¾	Chi&E III A	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Chi Gr West	3	2	2	2	N'Y 28
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf¼k	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Chi Mail ½e	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	N'Y 27
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'Y 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'Y 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	N'Y 28
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'Y 28
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅛	Chickash (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½p	25	64⅞	64	64¾	— ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	•5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅞
5	⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'Y 24
39⅛	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	N'Y 27
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	•1	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62⅞	62⅞	62½	N'Y 21
17½	11½	Colgate-P ½	32	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'Y 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	4	14½	14	14½	N'Y 25
15⅜	8½	Col Br A 1½e	11	14¼	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2½	⅛	Col G&E .10g	28	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&ExfA 6	5	39⅝	39½	39½	
11¼	5⅛	Colum Pic ½ae	6	10	9¾	10	+ ½
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾a	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	N'Y 10
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	75	75	75	— ½
28⅞	16½	Comi Credit 3	14	28⅞	28½	28¼	— ⅛
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'Y 19
32⅜	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	28	32½	31⅞	32	— ⅜
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'Y 20
10¼	/¼	Colm Solv .60e	13	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	162	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	26	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'Y 25
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	•3	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	17⅜	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1⅔g	5	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼ae	5	4½	4½	4½	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Economy Seen Strained Due To Total War

"The total war that we are waging calls for the effective and full utilization of our manpower and resources. To attain this objective will impose a severe strain upon our economy and our way of life," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing, the bank says, "Already about $220,000,000,000 has been appropriated for war purposes, and of this amount $60,000,000,000 has been spent, or twice as much as the total cost of the last war. In order to help finance this war, taxes in 1943 will, on the average, be about twice as high as for the current year.

Because of the tremendous war demands for manpower and materials, the civilian economy will be subject to severe strain, and thousands of firms, according to Government experts, will be forced to the wall. All along the line drastic adjustments are being made for the war effort.

Efficiency Seen Necessary

"Efficiency and frugality should be demanded of all Governmental activities, from the smallest hamlet to the Federal Government. A beginning has been made along this line by some of the departments at Washington, but only the surface has been scratched. Total non-war expenditures of federal, state and local governments agreegate more than $16,000,000,000, and several billions could be saved without in any way impairing the public service.

With the entire nation concentrated on national problems, the time is propitious to throw the spotlight on expenditures for governmental services.

"The need for such an undertaking is obvious to anyone who has given consideration to the problem. By Jan. 1, 1943, there will be 5,500,000 employees in the civilian service of the Government—federal, state and local—or as many as there are in the armed forces of the country, according to Senator Byrd of Virginia.

"The number of federal employees and of federal agencies is three times as great as at the time of the Armistice in 1918. The amount of red tape imposed by the bureaus in Washington is unbelievably large. According to a Senate committee which made a recent survey of this problem, this duplication of work constitutes 'an unbearable burden upon governmental cogs in the war machinery, but it is an unnecessary, expensive and burdensome procedure for private business, and is one of the greatest morale destroying factors affecting private industry in its relationship to the war effort.'

Should Merge Activities

"An incredible amount of information is issued by Governmental departments in Washington. The number of pages in the original releases distributed to newspapers and magazines, in the course of a year, totals approximately 143,500 pages, or the equivalent of 574 books of 250 pages each.

"What is sorely needed is to consolidate all related activities under one organization and thus avoid the duplication and waste of thousands of man hours that now prevail. Senator Byrd has estimated that one million Federal employees, or one third of the total, should be relieved of their present activities. This would release a reservoir of workers badly needed in the OPA and in other war agencies. Since the Government is faced with a critical manpower situation, it should set the example for others by making the most effective use of its personnel."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
New York City Bonds			
3 3s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
39 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
7 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	71½	71	71½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	58⅛	58¼	58¼
15 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	50½	49¾	50
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	102	102	102
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	72½	72½	72½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	107⅝	107⅝
39 Am T & T 3s '56	107⅛	107	107
7 Am Tobacco 3s '62	101½	101	101½
10 Ann Arbor 4s ⅝	59½	58½	58½
8 Arm Del 4s 57	104	104	104
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104	104¼
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 AC Line 1st 4s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 AC Line cit 4s 52	72½	72¼	72¼
9 AC Line 4½s 64	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
7 B&O 1st2mtg 4s st	58⅛	58	58½
16 B&O 95 st-A	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 B&O 95 st C	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
14 B&O 2000 st D	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
28 B&O 96 st F	26¼	25⅞	26¼
70 B&O cv 60 st	21⅞	21½	21½
30 B&O 4s 48	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47¾	47	47½
13 B&O SW 50 st	36½	35¾	35¾
6 Bang & Aroo en 4s 51	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104½	104⅝
5 Bene Ind Loan 2½s 50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
7 Boston & Me 4s 60	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
24 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Buf & R&P 57 st	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111½	111⅝
15 Can Pac 5s 54	93⅜	93¼	93¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	22⅞	22⅝
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67	67	67
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	52¾	53
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81⅞	82
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	92½	92½	92½
1 C & O 4½s 92 reg	125	125	125
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
79 Ch & Alton 3s 49	16¼	15⅞	16
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72½	72½	72½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	92¾	92¾
2 Ch & E Ill inc 97	30½	30	30½
1 Chi & Erie 5s 82	118	118	118
7 Chi Ind South 4s 56	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	33	33	33
11 Chi I & L 4s 47	28¾	28⅝	28¾
96 CM&St P 5s 75	17	16¾	17
76 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41	41¼
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41	40½	40½
12 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32	32	32
18 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3	2⅞	2⅞
37 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	33	30¾	30¾
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30½	30½	30½
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
6 CRI & P 5s 88	30	29⅞	29⅞
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 CCC&Stl. 4½s 77	45¾	45¾	45⅞
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64⅝	65
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	58½	58½	58½
1 Col F & I 5s 43	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Col F & I 5s 70	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 Col & So 4½s 80	22	21⅝	21⅝
2 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	21⅝	21⅜	21⅛
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	88½	87⅞	87⅞
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¼	106	106
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	97	97	97
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	32	32	32
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¼	55	55¼
1 D&RG 4½s 36	20½	20½	20½
5 D&RG 4s 36	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	107	107	107
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
22 Erie 4½s 1015	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
13 Erie 4s 95	88⅜	88	88
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
24 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18½	18¼	18⅜
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77½	77½	77½
5 Fond&JaG 2-4s82fd	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99¼	99¼
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s G	102	102	102
43 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	99⅛	99	99
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
20 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40⅛	39½	39½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	45	45	45
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17	17	17
10 Ill Bell Hel 2¾s 81	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	47⅜	47½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¾	45½	45½
6 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41¼	41	41
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53⅛	53½
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42½	42⅛	42½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60	60	60
11 Ill C&SL&NO 5s 63A	44¾	44	44¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	40½	40¾
15 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	5	5	5
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
2 IntGt Nor 5s 56 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
89 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¾	27¼	27½
96 Int Pap 5s 47	61	60½	60¾
26 Int T&T 5s 55	65¼	64½	65
4 KCfts & Mem 4s 36	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
2 K C South 3s 50	61	61	61
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Ky Ind 8 4½s 61	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86	86	86
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78¼	78¼
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	67	67	67
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67	67	67
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44½	44¼	44¼
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	51⅞	52
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	—	28¼
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
1 Lone Dock 3¾s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Lorillard Co 7 44	110½	110⅜	110⅜
3 Loud&N 4½s 2003	94½	94	94
6 Louis & N 5s 60 B	109	109	109
11 Louis & N 3½s 2003	83½	83¼	83¼
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88	88	88
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25½	25½	25½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 M & S L en 5s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
12 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68½	68½	68½
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	16	16
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16	16	16
32 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	16	16
68 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38¾	38¾
3 M-K-Tex aj. 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
25 M-K-t 4½s 78	34½	34½	34½
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40½	40½
54 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21¼	21	21¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
26 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
19 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35	34¾	34¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	34¾	34¾
36 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34½	34⅝	34⅝
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	34½	34⅛	34⅛
24 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30¾	30	30¼
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	35¾	36¼
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Nat Distil 3½s 49	103	103	103
3 Nat Distil 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
9 N Eng RR 5s 45	70	70	70
7 N Orl Term 5s 53	80	79½	79½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	84½	554½	54½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	53	53	53
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	40½	40½	40½
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
43 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
9 NYC cn 4s '98	50	49¾	49¾
4 NYC 3¾s '46	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
23 NYC cv 3½s '52	62	61	62
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	51	51	51
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	47½	47½	47½
7 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74½	74¼	74¼
43 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	59¾	59⅛	59¼
7 NY Edis 3½s '65	108⅛	108	108⅛
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	53	53	53
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	41	40¾	40¾
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	54	54	54
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37	36¾	37
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	33¾	33	33
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
10 NY O & W 5½s '92	6¾	6⅝	6⅞
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	7½	7½	7½
36 Norf & Sou cv 5s2014	34½	33½	34½
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62½	62½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51½	51⅛	51⅛
31 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¼	46⅝	47
6 Nor Pac cv 4s 27	72¾	72¾	72¾
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
8 Ogen & L Cha 4s 48	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106½	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99½	99½
5 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	110⅜	110½	110½
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97	97	97
1 Para Pict 4s 55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99½	99½	99½
3 Pen Pr Ry & L 3½s 69	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	107	107
44 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101	101¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	89	89
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96⅛	95½	96
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	88¾	88¼	88¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅝	90¾	90¾
10 Phil Bal & Wash 4s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
28 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34	33⅝	34
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	27	27	27
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 PCC & SL 4½s 63 I	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	99	98	99
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Potomac El P 3½s 66	109	109	109
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
3 Pub Sv E & G 3¼s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 PubSvcNo Ill 3½s 68	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	76¾	76	76
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	76⅛	76	76
33 Rep Iar Cen 4s 51	87	86½	87
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	101¾	101¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102⅛	102	102
11 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	57½	57½	57½
1 Rio Gr W ext 4s 49	26	26	26
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
45 SLIM&S4sR&G 33	74⅛	74	74
8 St L S F 5s 50 B	18⅛	18	18
9 St L S F 4½s 78	20½	20	20½
10 St LSW 4½s Inc st	19½	19½	19½
6 St L S F 4s 50 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
13 St L SW rfg 5s 90	28½	28	28
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	73½	73½	73½
5 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
50 Seab A L cn 4s 45	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
34 Sea A L 8s 45 ct	12½	12½	12½
21 Sea A L 4s 50 st	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11	11	11
6 Sea-AllFla 6s 30A ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Shell Un 2¾s 61	100	100	100
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¼	50½	50½
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¼	49½	49⅝
23 So Pac 4½s 69	50⅝	50	50⅛
34 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69	68⅛	69
52 So Pac cit 4s 49	70	69½	69¾
40 So Pac 3¾s 46	90½	90	90
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51¾	51⅞
11 South Ry 6½s 56	93	92½	92½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	89½	89½	89½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	70⅛	70	70⅛
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82½	82½	82½
8 Stand Oil N J 5s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104	104	104
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
2 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103⅞	102¾	103¾
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101	101	101
8 Third Ave adj 5s 60	20¾	20½	20¾
8 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102½	102½	102½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	91	91	91
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Utah L&C Trac 5s 44	97½	97½	97½
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
11 Wabash 4s 71	82½	82	82
1 Walworth 4s 55	90	90	90
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
7 Warner Bros 5s 41	111¼	111¼	111¼
30 Warner Bros 6s 41 rct	111½	111¼	111½
8 West Shore 4s 2361	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40	40	40
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
6 Western Pac 5s 46 asd	34¼	34⅛	34¼
2 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
12 Western Un 5s 60	82½	82	82
7 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84½	84½
1 West El &Mfg 2½s 51	101	101	101
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104½
21 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50½	50¾
16 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	13½	13⅜	13⅜
18 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101⅜	101¾
15 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75¼	75¼	75¼
33 Australia 5s 55	75¾	75¼	75¼
17 Australia 5s 57	75¾	74⅛	74⅛
22 Australia 4½s 56	71¾	70	70
2 Brazil 8s 41	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Brazil 5½s 26-57	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Brisbane 6s 50	74	74	74
7 Buen A 4¾s 77	66½	66⅛	66½
23 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Canada 3¾s 61	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Chile 6s 61 Janu asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Colomb 3s 70	38¾	38¾	38¾
4 Copenhag 5s 52	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
21 Cuba 4½s 77	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Czecho 8s 51	32½	32½	32½
10 Denmark 6s 42	57½	57½	57½
3 Denmark 5½s 55	55	54½	55
1 Denmark 4½s 62	47½	47½	47½
2 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	15¼	15¼	15¼
30 Mex 6s asd 33	14¾	14¼	14¼
45 Mex 5s asd 45	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Mex 4s asd 54	10¼	10¼	10¼
215 Mex 10 4s asd 45	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Monevideo 7s 52	86	86	86
1 Norway 4½s 56	80	80	80
4 Norway 4½s 65	77	77	77
2 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	70	70	70
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Peru 7s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
19 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13¼	13¼
23 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¾	13¼	13¼
6 Poland 5s 50	17	17	17
8 Poland 4½s 63 asd	14½	13¾	14½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	16	16
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 3	42½	42½	42½
10 Serbs Cts 8l 8s 62	11¾	11¾	11¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,369,100; previous day 2,879,900; week ago 6,673,400; year ago 6,961,575; two years ago 6,279,600; Jan. 1 to date 2,103,810,950; year ago 1,895,825,875; two years ago 1,466,366,350.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	80¾	80½	80½	81
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
5.00	Bos Elevator	65¾	65	65	65
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13¼	12¾	13½	12⅝
..	B&M pr pf	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7½
..	B&M st A pf	2	2	2	2
.50d	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
4.50	East G&F pr pf	45	44¾	44¾	46
4.50c	Est M SR 1st pf	91½	91½	91½	91
..	East MSR pf B	25	23	25	25
.20d	Lamson	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
..	Mass Util Asso	15c	15c	15c	18c
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	86	86	86	88
..	North Butte	29c	29c	29c	25c
..	Old Colony RR	30c	30c	30c	35c
..	Quincy Min	90c	90c	90c	90c
.60d	Shawmut Asso	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1.80d	Torrington	29	29	29	29¼
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¾
..	Utah M T	20c	20c	20c	22c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Utility Merger Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a merger of four subsidiaries of Columbia Gas & Electric Company. The merger involves Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, Hamilton Service Company, Harrison Electric & Water Company and Loveland Light & Water Company, with Cincinnati, the surviving corporation. The applicants said savings resulting from the merger would be approximately $19,460 a year.

Current Business Statistics

Nov. 30, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	N'v 21	§§131.9	128.6	120.8
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	N'v 21	1925	x1989	1701
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	N'v 21	3912	3880	4337
Electric power, mil. kwh	N'v 21	3795	3776	3248
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Dec 5	98.3	98.3	97.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	N'v 21	836	826	799
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	N'v 21	165	166	128
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	N'v 25	3658	4284	**3478
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	N'v 25	3548	4065	**2903
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	N'v 25	5083	5045	2284
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	N'v 25	2520	2490	3799
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	N'v 18	6289	6359	6632
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	N'v 18	29698	28927	24192
Investments, mil. dol.	N'v 18	27733	27350	18371
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	N'v 27	¾	¾	¾
Call loan renewals, p. c.	N'v 27	1	1	1
Commercial pa

Ecuadorean President Visits New York on 'Solidarity' Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador arrived here from Washington today for a three-day visit during which he will tour the City and be feted by prominent City officials, business leaders, and inter-American friendship groups.

Today he held a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, visited the Empire State Building, was the guest of Thomas J. Watson at a luncheon at the Union Club and of Joseph P. Grace for dinner, and received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Columbia University.

Tomorrow he will visit West Point. The chief feature of his stay here will be his appearance at a dinner to be given by the Pan-American Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 2.

In his interview with the press, the President of Ecuador declared that his trip to this country was undertaken with the primary purpose of emphasizing that the Ecuadorian people would stand behind the United Nations in their fight against the Axis.

"Ecuador was the first South American country to lend effective co-operation to the American cause," Presiden Arroyo del Rio said. "We have given your country bases at Salinas and on the Galapagos Islands. It is plain that co-operation lent by Ecuador is not merely sentimental but is effective and concrete."

The people of Ecuador received the news of the agreement to permit United States troops to occupy part of their territory with a "true spirit of friendship and a great deal of pleasure, since the feeling of inter-American solidarity is deeply rooted in them," Señor Arroyo del Rio reported.

Although, he said, it was difficult to make a prediction, the President of Ecuador envisaged a "greater and even closer relationship" among the 21 American republics after the war.

"The factor that will be the principal one in the postwar era will be the economic factor," he declared. "I believe that one way in which closer relations will be brought about will be by forming closer ties between groups of countries which have an affinity of interest. Each country would, of course, preserve its autonomy and personality intact."

Asked the traditional question of how he liked New York City, President Arroyo del Rio replied that in the few hours he had been here he had found it "magnifico." The United States as a whole made "the best possible impression" on him due to the very cordial sincerity and warm manner in which he was received by public officials and the people themselves, he said.

"President Roosevelt left an indelible impression on me by his cordial manner and by his thorough knowledge of Latin-American affairs," he told his interviewers. "The most pleasing thing I have encountered has been the very cordial manner, founded on equality, with which the United States is now dealing with Latin-American nations."

Roosevelt Seeks to Transfer U. S. Equipment to War Plants

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for legislation authorizing the transfer of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment from Government buildings to war plants.

The text of the President's message follows:

Under our system of direct appropriations by Congress to operating agencies for specific purposes, each executive agency proceeds quite independently to acquire and to utilize the material, supplies, equipment, and other property which it deems necessary for the purposes of each appropriation. Both the Bureau of the Budget in preparing the annual budget and supplemental or deficiency estimates of appropriation, and the Congress in appropriating funds, must consider the need for such items on the basis of the individual appropriation and the function to be performed.

The legislative branch, quite properly, insists that the cash and equivalents made available in an appropriation to the executive branch shall be used exclusively for the specific purposes of the appropriation. I recognize fully that unless the integrity of our appropriation structure is so maintained our entire budgeting and appropriating systems would be nullified.

On the other hand, I find that with respect to operating materials, supplies, equipment, and other property, existing limitations, or, perhaps more accurately, lack of affirmative legislation, unnecessarily handicaps efficient management. Standards of supply and equipment stocking and utilization exist only here and there throughout the executive branch and are quite unco-ordinated. Excessive stocks, inefficient utilization, lack of fluidity of use among kindred action programs, and waste in other forms, are all too apparent.

Only to the extent that property is found to be "surplus" to the needs and purposes of the appropriation under which it was acquired can it be made effectively available for other uses.

In executive order No. 9235 of Aug. 31, 1942, I provided, as far as appeared possible under existing law, for an over-all executive control of "surplus" supplies and equipment. New legislation is necessary, however, to provide for such a measure of control of the vast quantities and wide variety of supplies and equipment in the possession of our executive departments and establishments as will insure their complete mobilization for war, and also provide that degree of fluidity of use which is essential to efficient peacetime management.

As an example of the need for this legislation in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war, there is an urgent demand on the part of certain war industries for air-conditioning equipment, which need would be met in considerable part by utilizing for this purpose equipment now in Government buildings.

I, therefore, recommend early consideration by the Congress of legislation, in amendment of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, which will promote a more effective utilization of Government supplies and equipment both during and after the war.

Lend-Lease Goods Bought For N. Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—More than $5,000,000 worth of civilian goods has been purchased under the Lend-Lease program for early shipment to French North Africa and a program has been prepared for the purchase of additional civilian supplies of "many times that value," the Office of War Information announced today.

Civilian supplies will be sent as rapidly as shipping space becomes available.

Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius, Jr., has allocated funds to the War, Navy, Treasury and Agriculture Departments to make purchases of supplies for French North Africa.

The purchase program includes sugar, powdered and evaporated milk, green tea and cheese—the most urgent food needs of the people there. Considerable quantities of cotton textiles, piece goods and ready-made new and used clothing and shoes also will be lend-leased.

Hundreds of medical and hospital supplies are included.

"In order to assist North African production of food for its own people and for the United States, British and French troops there, copper sulphate, which is needed by fruit and vegetable growers, will be shipped," OWI announced. "Also on the program are kerosene, which is used for lighting; coal for transportation and utilities; soap, matches and small quantities of petroleum products."

Reporting that the Nazis had stripped North Africa of its own agricultural products, OWI said emergency purchase of a limited quantity of vegetable oils would be made to help North Africa tide over until the next harvest. North and West Africa ordinarily produce surpluses of vegetable oils, wheat, fruits and vegetables.

To assist continued publication of local newspapers, one thousand tons of newsprint will be purchased and sent to the area.

Marketing Authority Urged for N. Y. Milk

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt was urged Nov. 28 by the Farmers Union to set up a powerful marketing authority in the New York milkshed.

The Union in another resolution of its convention decried what it termed attacks on the Government by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

The call for an authority to govern the milk industry in the metropolitan area stressed the manpower, tire, and gasoline shortage.

The convention recommended the proposed authority contract with "all plant operators for purchase of the entire supply of milk received by such plants," the authority to pay the operators a "reasonable handling charge."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Florida

Sarasota—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSPB, 1450kc, on Dec. 6.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.
Syracuse—Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc., Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc., Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc; also CFRX, 6.07mc., 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 17; Feb. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.
San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flaxhill Road, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Churches and Societies): National Theater, 1325 E Street, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Dec. 8.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Church Auditorium, First and Laura Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Georgia

Thomasville: Rose Theater, 130 North Crawford, 4 p. m., Dec. 6.

Illinois

Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 West Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Sunday School Room, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Chicago (joint lecture): Medinah Temple, Ohio Street and Wabash Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Collinsville: Church Edifice, West Clay Street and Combs Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Grove Street and Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Peoria (First Church): Church Auditorium, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Dec 10.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Indiana

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School, 1302 Lincolnway East, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.
Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Iowa

Iowa City: Church Edifice, 722 East College Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Mulberry and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): The Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 7.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 7.

Michigan

Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.
Hastings: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Kearney: Church Edifice, First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 6.
Plainfield: Auditorium, Hubbard School, 661 West Eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.
Vineland: Reber School Auditorium, Plum Street near Sixth Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 7.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 11.
Hempstead: Church Auditorium, Fulton and Hilton Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 8.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Ohio

Columbus: North High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.
Steubenville: Masonic Temple, 227 North Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Civic Center, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, West Park and Columbia Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Green Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket: East Senior High School, Exchange Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

South Carolina

Charleston: Ballroom, Francis Marion Hotel, King at Calhoun Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermont and Rhodes Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Washington

Port Orchard: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 12.

Wisconsin

Marinette: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, QUE. — Comfortably furnished rooms in exclusive central locality; light breakfast optional; men preferred. BE. 1478.

N. Y. C., 233 Central Park West (Apt. 4G)—Desirable, large, double; single; convenient; homelike. Apply evenings and Sunday.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th St.—Comfortable room suitable business girl, in small private family. MRS. GLETTNER. SC. 4-5263.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Practitioner's office available, temporary sublet, possible to share later. Box 97, 1293 National Press Building.

HELP WANTED

NEED EXTRA MONEY TO PAY YOUR TAXES?
Do part-time garage work; good wages, good working conditions; we can use part-time services of mechanics, mechanics' helpers, garage floormen and floorwomen. See MRS. EYRICK at 10 Providence St., Boston, between 10 a. m. and noon Tuesday.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

An experimental machinist for small motor development work with ability to work to engineering specifications and sketches.

We want to promote the person who is now doing this job but cannot do so until he is replaced by a capable man.

This is an interesting job for the man who can do it. It will command good wages.

In applying please WRITE, giving us a story of your experience and other pertinent items concerning age, marital conditions, citizenship, etc.

Do not apply if you are now 100% in defense work.

If you qualify for this job may we hear from you?

HOLTZER CABOT ELECTRIC CO.
125 Amory Street, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED lady, light housework, help care for semi-invalid. SMITH, 38 Warren Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tu. 3-2797-W.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SECRETARY: Transp exp	$30
SECY: Good exp; Roxbury	$25-30
STENOS-BKKPRS: Several, good exp	$115 mo
STENO-SWBD OPRS: good exp	To $25
STENOS: Suburbs & local	To $25
BKKPR-STENO: Live in, Coll	$900 B & R
BEGINNER STENOS: Several	$16-18
CREDIT MGR: Good exp; Waltham	$25-30
BANK TELLER: Good figurer	$25
F C BKKPRS: Several, good exp	$25-30
ASST BKKPRS: Several, good exp	To $25
FIGURERS: Good experience	$20-23
INVNTRY CLRKS: Quincy, Chastn; local	$20-25
TYPISTS: Several, rapid	$18-20
E F & BUR BANK BKKPRS: Several	$20-25
COMPT OPRS: Several, exp	To $25
FILE CLRKS & MESSNGRS: Beginners	$16-18
EDIPHONE OPRS: Experienced	$18-20
WERNER AGENCY, 450 7th Ave. (34th), N.Y.C. Bkkprs, diversified industries	$15-$30
Stenos, rapid, exp	$15-$25
Burros Bkkprs & Ell Fish Bkkprs	$25-$30
Plur Mont Bd operators	$18-$25
Clerical-General office work	$16-$22

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7989

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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	One Edition	All Editions
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3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

CIRCUMSTANCES compel me to sell modern industrial building, center of Pawtucket; fully occupied; rental about $9,500 yearly. P. O. Box 754, Pawtucket, R. I.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, kitchen and bath; in Washington proper; furnished preferred; willing to buy furniture from former tenant. RE 4143, Ex 3875. A. K. Graves.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 kitchens, 3 open fireplaces; quiet, convenient location, near 3 car lines; rent $60. Call Beacon 1438.

IN CLIFTON, MASS., very desirable residential suburb, near the sea, 8-rm. insulated modern house with bath and 2 lavatories; oil or coal; garage; $70 a month. Call OWNER, Marblehead 1356.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS. — 137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5800
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

MAINE

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Gifts
Cheering the day to victory
with
SMART, DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
from
THE SMALL SHOP
171 LISBON STREET

"ESTABLISHED 1889"
The Home of Fine Luggage and Leather Goods
Leather Goods make the ideal Christmas Gift. A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.
SEE OUR DISPLAY TODAY
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 MAIN STREET LEWISTON

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6260. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Best Gift of All
A United States WAR BOND
at
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

BEAUTIFUL!
A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

TOPAZ
Birthstone for November
Rings, Bracelets, Pendants, Brooches.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

It pays to buy
FASHION PARK CLOTHES
HARMON & NEWCOMB

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

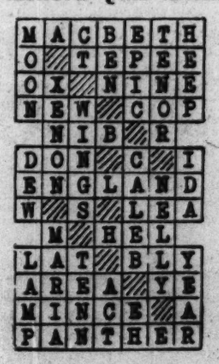
Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

Maine

AUBURN

For Savings and Security
Buy your Share in America through our . . . Victory Club Plan.
Mechanic's Savings Bank
79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Store's
FINE DAMASK
Always a welcome guest on Christmas Morn . . . and for years to come!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your Christmas Shopping
AT
JAMES W. HILL CO.
A reliable department store for 72 years
Stocks are ready and you can shop with satisfaction now. All gifts attractively wrapped without extra charge.

PARISEAU'S
Ideal Gifts for Every Member of the Family
Shop Early! Shop Pariseau's!

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Stret

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue
CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
108 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

FEMME, INC.
Keith Albee, Huntington
A Shop for Smart Women
Blouses Housecoats
Sweaters Lingerie
Skirts Hosiery
Negligees Handbags
Costume Jewelry

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards and Christmas Wrappings, Mottoes.
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

Flowers and Gifts for Christmas
★
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

MARION BIERN, INC.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1869 Devlins 1942
CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS of FURS and distinctive APPAREL
—for Ladies and Gentlemen—now at their best.
72 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

This Christmas
Choose Your Gifts From
China India Brass
Crystal Novelties
Woodenware Kitchenware
Buy at
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank St. 2-6383

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK ST. PHONE 2-4700

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER LEHIGH COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

$8 Capes and Short Jackets made from your own fur.
Restyling *Remodeling*
Reasonable
FURRIER
MRS. RUNNING
307 INDIAN ROAD LL. 6098

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

REVITALIZED

This remarkable dry cleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next dry cleaning order.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

A Good Investment and Practical Gift
FURS
by
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European Local Classified
(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 15.—Unfurnished 3-roomed flat including kitchen, bath; central, quiet. 'Phone PUTney 1717. Box W-1703, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant Hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£335 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 85, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1194. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

London, BARNES.—Home offered to lady paying guest, preferably someone in business. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W 8. Western 4935.

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 3 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

LONDON.—Cook general, comfortable house, close Hyde Park; Christian Scientist preferred; also sewing woman once weekly; both exempt military service. Box W-1702, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

London, BARNES.—Daily working housekeeper (exempt military service), whole or part time. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN shorthand typist (exempt military service); best references; long experience. Box W-1700, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679

110, INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2.—Unfurnished suites or single rooms, up-to-date and newly decorated. Resident owner.

WANTED TO BUY

STARTLINGLY HIGH CASH PRICES paid for Home Ciné Projectors, 16mm. Sound or Silent, also 8 and 9.5mm. These are still urgently wanted—please release yours. We can afford to pay higher prices than anyone. Also still wanted Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras, enlargers and binoculars. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 13:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

DAVID ELLEY, LTD.
Ironmongers
496, Streatham High Road
Phone Pollards 4929
We still have good stocks of glass substitute at 7d. per sq. ft. Among the 1001 other articles stocked are
"LOCKS, BOLTS, AND BARS"

Eire

DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Switzer's
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3350.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON (or near), 3 to 4 rooms, furnished. Write Simpson, 37, Collingham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"How long did your Aunt Minnie say she'd be staying?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Light Can Indicate When Accordion Reeds Are in Tune?

It would be difficult for a person relying solely on his sense of hearing to tell whether or not a particular reed of an accordion or a harmonica is correctly tuned. However, since the pitch of the sound made by a reed is determined entirely by the frequency or vibration rate of the reed, it has proved possible to devise a semi-automatic visual reed tuner.

Indicator panel on electric reed tuner, showing lighted bar centered, indicating the reed under test is neither sharp nor flat.

In this tuner, all testing is done by sight. Hearing is not relied upon at all. The reed to be tested is mounted in a resonator chamber the dimensions of which duplicate those of the instrument in which the reed is to be used. This provides for the tuning of the reed under the same conditions as it is later played.

The person making the test sets a dial mounted below an indicator panel at the frequency at which the reed is to vibrate. The control which makes the reed sound also lights one of the perpendicular light bars in the indicator panel.

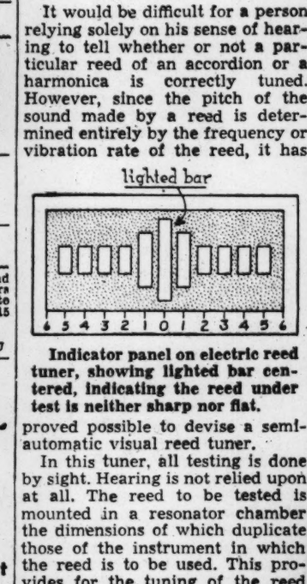
If the lighter bar appears to the left of the center of the panel, that indicates that the reed's rate of vibration is too slow—that is, that the tone of the reed is flat. If the lighted bar is to the right of center, it means that the reed is vibrating too fast—it is sharp.

On the table by the operator is a fine grinding wheel by means of which tiny amounts of metal can be removed from the reed, changing and correcting its rate of vibration. The reed is re-tested after being ground, to check the accuracy of its vibration rate.

This electrical tester is said to make possible the tuning of reeds to within 1-20 of 1 per cent of accurate pitch and, since it removes the "human equation" from this delicate operation in reed manufacture, it makes possible the production of better and more uniform reeds at reasonable cost.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Scotland is scene of greater part of what Shakespearean play?
7—What is an American Indian conical tent?
8—What is one of four figures which made up Ezekiel's cherub?
10—Possession is said to be how many points of the law?
11—Recent.
13—What is a cone of thread wound on a spindle?
14—Point of a pen is what?
15—Would you don, eat, or row a redingote?
18—In Kingsley's poem, what "is a pleasant place for them that's rich and high"?
20—Grassy meadow.
22—Who was Norse queen of underworld?
23—What is a coin of Latvia?
25—Who is heroine of certain Stephen Foster song?
27—Extend.
29—Biblical pronoun.
30—Owl and Pussy-cat dined on what?
33—Bagheera is what in "The Jungle Books"?

Down

1—In Shelley's poem, who is "that orbed maiden with white fire laden"?
2—Rhode Island lies between Massachusetts and what State? (abbr.)?
3— —— Ali Haggin.
4—Of heroic scale or mold.
5—What is singing voice of Richard Crooks?
6—What Dickens character declares himself to be "the 'umbliest person going"?
9—What is one of the inert gases?
12—What are the sidepieces of scenery in a theater?
15—What is an emblem of the dawn?
16—What is Balderstone's first name in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"?
17—What princess is heroine of Gilbert and Sullivan operetta?
19—What is first name of 25 Across?
21—What was first name of Mme. Malibran, famous mezzo-soprano?
28—What is a device for giving out artificial light?
24—Thomas S. Stribling writes of mountaineers of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What length of time is required by earth to make one complete revolution around the sun?
28—If you emulated Lenore Ulric, you would do what?
31—Exclamation of inquiry.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

A Verse for Today . . .

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna. — Rev. 2:17

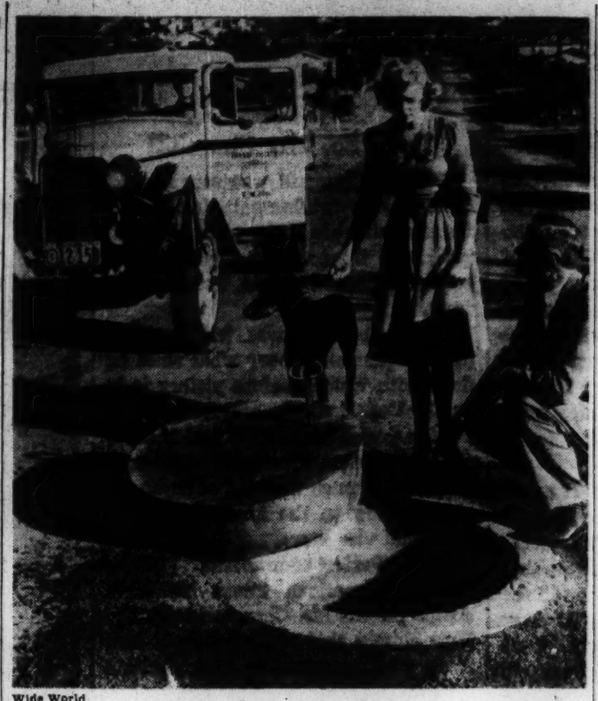
Daily Anecdote

The Forward View

One day not long before his retirement, the late Admiral Robley D. Evans was inspecting the battleship "New Hampshire." The sailors were all lined up, and Evans passed down the line, giving an occasional grunt of satisfaction as he went along.

He reached the end and started up the rear. Half way up, his keen eyes detected a sailor with his shoes not shined in the back. Out of the corner of his eye the sailor could see that something was amiss, and shuddered. But Evans walked up to the man and gave him a vigorous slap on the shoulder, exclaiming, "You're a brave lad, a very brave one." He gave the man another slap. "That's right," he said. "Always look in front; never mind the rear. If you fight your battles as you shine your shoes, you'll make a good sailor."

And with a chuckle he continued down the line.



Wide World

This Changing World!

Wooden manhole covers are now in evidence in Los Angeles County where they were urgently needed to complete sewage facilities for a large war housing development. The new style street lids are reported to be decay-proof and termite-proof. Each cover saves 500 pounds of essential metal—250 pounds in the cover and 250 pounds in the frame. The photo shows County Surveyor Alfred Jones explaining the good points of the covers to a local taxpayer.

Brevities

Dallas News: What humiliates us is to read the requirements and discover that we haven't enough education to obtain a civil service job at $80 a month.

Detroit News: Never was life more interesting for Grandma, who can't decide whether to stay on at the shipyard or play right field next season for Brooklyn.

St. Louis Star-Times: What a mere man can't understand is why it takes so much closet space for the average woman who constantly complains that she has nothing to wear.

New Haven Register: An article speaks of Alaskan settlements where fish-hooks are used for money. It makes for much jolly confusion when Eskimos reach for the luncheon check.

Des Moines Register: Under the caption "Board Seat Cheap," a dispatch states that a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade was sold for $90, the lowest level in more than 60 years. We could get a board seat for less than $90.

To the Marines

Los Angeles

The Marine Corps League Auxiliary of this city recently conducted one of its best "Christmas" parties.

The out-of-season festivities began with an idea presented by Actress Carol Hughes, Captain of the Color Guard. At a recent meeting of the Auxiliary the problem of collecting and sending Christmas packages to the men "out there" presented itself. It was then that Miss Hughes proposed that the organization trim a "little" tree with gifts for servicemen, the gifts to be wrapped at the party.

The idea spread rapidly and the "little" tree turned out to be one that scraped the ceiling of the large hotel lobby, scene of the party. Miss Hughes and her helpers (mothers, wives, and sisters of marines) trimmed the tree. Then the gifts poured in and 2,000 boxes were packed and sent on their way to marines in foreign lands.

Yes, this pre-season Christmas was a unique experience for these women—and a profitable one for many men in the service.

A Few Facts

To save gas, Canada is using sailboats to transport lumber, and outfitting motor boats with new sails.

The Panama Canal is about 50 miles long.

The United States is the greatest consumer of chocolate in the world.

NEWS ITEM — BOSTON—Dr. Phillips E. Osgood advises women to "save their emotions" as essential to efficiency during the war period.

JOHN HENRY, TAKE YOUR FOOT----
TUT TUT, DARLING! REMEMBER WHAT DR. OSGOOD SAID
BETTER SAVE YOUR EMOTIONS, MURIEL
YALE
SMITH
STRANGE -- RUTH HASN'T UTTERED A WORD
SHE'S SAVING HER EMOTION
CRASH
JUST A MINUTE, LADY, REMEMBER YOUR EFFICIENCY

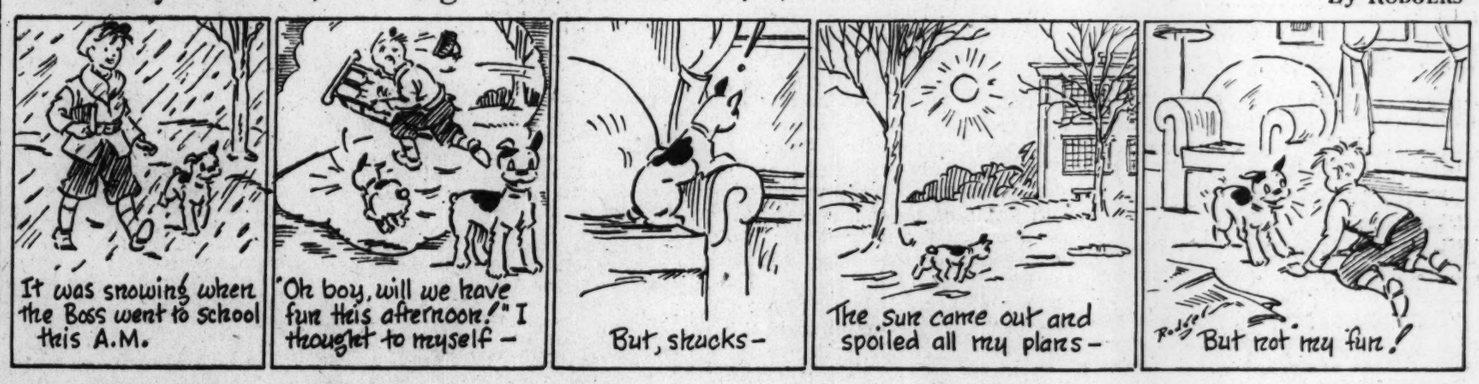
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —Career Story

By Le Pelley

THERE ARE CERTAINLY SOME DIRTY DEALS IN POLITICS ---
OUGHT TO BE CLEANED UP !!
Mom— I've JUST LEARNED SOME THINGS ABOUT POLITICS !!
I'm GOING TO BE A POLITICIAN AND CLEAN EVERYTHING UP !!
BETTER START WITH YOURSELF...
FOOEY !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And There'll Be Plenty of Snow Later On—*

By Rodgers


It was snowing when the Boss went to school this A.M.
"Oh boy, will we have fun this afternoon!" I thought to myself —
But, shucks—
The sun came out and spoiled all my plans—
But not my fun!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off to the Farm Front*

By The Hagers

"We've been so rushed, Matilda dear, I didn't ask what brought you here."

Said Aunt Matilda, "I'll be brief. I came to Quackburg for relief.

I'm facing, Waddles, with alarm, A labor shortage on my farm."

"One volunteer will see you through." Then Ted jumped up. "Let's make it two!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fear More Than Fire

Public attention and official investigation should not center for long on the busboy whose match set off the Cocoanut Grove holocaust. Causes of the disaster—and hopes for preventing similar ones in the future—go much deeper. Nothing should divert an investigation which will fix responsibility in so far as possible and carry through to the provision of adequate safeguards. That is the most useful thing to be done now.

The disaster is called a fire. It might better be called a panic. For already it is evident that as in Chicago's Iroquois "fire" it was fear more than flame that wrought most of the destruction in the Boston night club. Many even of those burned or suffocated might have escaped the fire had not the frenzy of fear blocked the main exit and caused men and women to kill each other.

The story of a former fireman who broke a window and hauled out five people is illuminating. He said: "What puzzles me is why the people didn't break the windows and try to jump out." He reported the smoke was thick but "no different really than a fireman often meets." When he had to get out he located a door, and there were other accounts of people who remained calm and found an exit or broke a window. His report that some victims never left their tables is not necessarily an indication of calmness failing; alcohol may have bemused or confused them.

Indeed, there is abundant evidence that the mental atmosphere of the night club was more destructive than the flames. It is not necessary to moralize on it, but some benefit may come from public recognition that it is fear which needs combating even more than fire.

Yet there remains the evidence that this place was wretchedly, recklessly unprepared for an emergency. Until men and women learn to overcome fear, far better safeguards must be provided. A revolving door is a preposterous exit for any place where panic or drunkenness can block it. Apparently in this case a "panic door" was bolted and windows may have been camouflaged. Flimsy decorations should have been genuinely fire-proofed. Certainly modern invention can prevent this sort of thing if fire laws are adequate—and honestly enforced.

Boston, remembering the recent fire in an East Boston dance hall and the disaster in the Pickwick Club, will wonder if such places do not carry their corrupting influence very easily into political circles. There should be no whitewashing permitted in any of the investigations now getting under way. Mayor Tobin has opened the Fire Department's inquiry to the press, but it may be well to have an outside investigation.

One bright spot comes out of the general gloom—the heroism of individual rescuers, firemen, doctors and nurses, and the evidence of efficient emergency organization. The losses were reportedly reduced by some of the preparations made for bomb raids. Hospitals have expressed their gratitude for Civilian Defense provision of blood plasma, and the Red Cross and other relief groups all deserve commendation for good work in dealing with conditions comparable to war's emergencies.

Tomorrow's Children

It started with the making of a simple V. Today passive resistance has become a clever art. It is practiced in all of the occupied lands and has many methods of expression.

A recent case of Nazi jitters in the Netherlands was caused by a disconcerting habit of Dutch parents—that of naming their male offspring either Franklin or Winston.

Registrars were quickly informed by the Nazi—and we quote—"Justice Department"—unquote—that names "openly challenging German authorities, such as Franklin or Winston, are not allowed."

Nor are names that have the initial "V" any more favorably regarded.

But don't you cry, little Franklin and little Winston of the Netherlands, you are important people, born of brave parents.

Tomorrow this world will be yours—a somewhat battered world, to be sure, but, we hope, a better one. It will be your responsibility to keep it that way.

So, sleep while you may, little babies of the Netherlands, and remember well for whom and by whom you were named!

Even So, Mr. Churchill

Winston Churchill was sanguine on Sunday. Even while reminding us that the war still has to be won, he could not choke the confidence built up by continuing good news from every front.

Highly helpful was his warning against quarreling over what shall be done with victory before victory is in hand. Yet Britain's wartime Prime Minister, who has usually had little to say about peace, illustrated in his own words how much the kind of peace we get depends on the kind of war we fight, and vice versa.

Item: "Perfect comradeship" of British and American forces in North Africa pleases Mr. Churchill mightily. How closely that comradeship is knit is as vital to peace as to immediate military success.

Item: The Prime Minister offered Italians peace and by way of inducement recounted their losses and promised devastating bombing from Tunisia unless they quit.

Item: Saying Toulon should wipe out the artificial divisions among Frenchmen Mr. Churchill dodged Darlan but displayed friendliness for General de Gaulle and hoped that the spirit of the Fighting French would animate all Frenchmen. To many Britons and Americans, more positive support of the Fighting French seems an essential step toward uniting Frenchmen.

Item: He advanced the stimulating idea that if the war in Asia continues after hostilities have ceased in Europe a better peace can be made than "last time." There is common sense in his reasoning that so long as the United Nations are threatened from any quarter they are more likely to stick together. But see how the pattern of peace is affected by the pattern of war!

Indeed, it is possible to interpret Mr. Churchill's 'hold - what - we - have" speech and the demotion of Sir Stafford Cripps as evidences of a resurgence of conservatism in Britain due to recent victories. But many Britons and Americans are looking instead for evidence that the peace will be progressive. They believe that would put vigor into the war.

Financial Philatetics

Although it is not listed in the regular courses of study, public school pupils are receiving practical instruction in a very vital subject—financial philately. The textbook is not the carefully compiled, durably bound volume, calculated to withstand a term of hard usage. Instead, it is a limp leaflet issued by the Government and intended for the pasting in of war savings stamps.

While no recitations are required, it nevertheless involves considerable "home work," since teachers are encouraging their charges to earn at least a portion of the coins spent for stamps rather than to rely entirely on hard-pressed parents. Consequently they are busy washing and drying the family dishes, doing chores, or running errands. Perhaps it is because of these new demands upon their time that candy counters and Saturday-afternoon movies are being patronized less liberally.

Not only does this extra-curricular activity permit pupils to play a modest part in the defense of the Nation, but it is laying the foundation for a much more substantial postwar America by teaching them the desirability and value of thrift. It has not been taught, save sporadically, in the schools.

Now not only youngsters are receiving instruction in saving, but, what with tire, gasoline and food rationing, plus the regular buying of war bonds, many grown-ups are taking "refresher courses" in the same subject. Thus, planned economy is being taught not only in the schools, but throughout the country.

Thrift not only will aid us in seeing the present emergency successfully through, but those who hold vivid memories of what happened after World War One will heartily agree that its principles, remembered and judiciously applied, will enable America to "win the peace" at home, as well as abroad.

Wonderful what a difference meat restrictions make! Here it is four or five days after Thanksgiving and not a complaint has been heard about turkey hash.

War Time's a convenient thing. The city commuter now can see a glorious 8 o'clock sunrise from the train.

"France Will Rise Again"—Churchill

Yugoslavia's Aspirations

By Franc Snoj

Yugoslav Minister of State and Vice-President of the Slovenian People's Party

December 1 is Unity Day for Yugoslavia, an anniversary which this year should have profound significance for Americans as well as for all Southern Slavs. To the latter it commemorates the union, twenty-four years ago, of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes into one independent Slavic State, thus fulfilling a dream of centuries for them; to Americans it may have tremendous implications in its effect on the future of the United States and the United Nations.

Yugoslavia represents the union of old Slav races, who maintained their racial identities under different governmental environments. The Croats were annexed to the Kingdom of Hungary in the twelfth century, the Slovenes came under the rule of the Hapsburgs at the end of the thirteenth, and Serbia, after achieving a high Byzantine culture in the Middle Ages, was impoverished and retarded for centuries by Turkish dominion.

The Slavs were united in a desire for freedom and unity, but had little means of expression. Even the French Revolution, which inflamed Western Europe with new concepts of the dignity of the common man, did not manifest itself among the Slavs until the middle of the nineteenth century. But once the seeds of liberty and justice were planted, they grew, and the political life of the Hapsburg Empire from that time to its breakdown in the World War must be interpreted as a clash between the outlived traditions of monarchy and the nationalistic spirit of the democratically minded masses.

During that time, too, political life in Serbia was marked by violent internal crises that shocked Europe, but were basically only the evidences of the people's struggle for liberty against a reactionary government. So while the idea of Slavic unity and independence was working out simultaneously in Serbia and in the Slav population of the old Austrian Empire, it lacked proper co-ordination and sychronization, and until the beginning of the twentieth century relations between Belgrade, the Serbian capital, and Zagreb, the growing center of the National Slav movement of the Empire, were slight.

* * *

Then the World War imposed another element, placing the South Slavs, as it did, on both sides of the struggle. Serbia fought against Germany, but was occupied by the German troops in 1915, and its Government went into exile in Corfu. Meanwhile, leaders from the South Slav countries of the monarchy escaped to London and set up a committee. So the destinies of the South Slavs for these war years were worked out from the three centers, Corfu, Zagreb, and London. Each group was firmly united on South Slav unity, but they did not see eye to eye in regard to the internal organization of the future State.

Woodrow Wilson's declaration of his Fourteen Points in 1918 gave the impetus for the declaration of unity, and in October, the Slovenes, Croats, and Dalmatians voted to sever their relations with the old, now broken-down Austrian Empire. The announcement was celebrated in Ljubljana and Zagreb with cheers for Wilson and Masaryk, and on December 1, Yugoslavia was proclaimed as a State of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and the new Government was set up, based on historical traditions of self-government and ruled by parliamentary regime.

* * *

On that same day, Italian statesmen passed a resolution in favor of annexing certain territory of Slovenia, Carniola, and Dalmatia, as a reward for having entered the war on the Allied side. This was in violation of Wilson's Fourteen Points, and was protested not only in Yugoslavia, but in the United States where mass meetings were held in American cities—the Allies, however, acceded to Italy's demand. Now is the time to right the wrong which was done Yugoslavia after the last World War.

I should like to suggest that the most useful and deserving birthday gift Yugoslavia could receive on this, her twenty-fourth birthday, would be assurance from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, of a specific plan for a future Balkan Federation in which she will, as a postwar Yugoslavia and still a united nation of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, be a participant. This Federation should extend from Russia to Western Europe, built around Yugoslavia as a cornerstone, and she should be charged and entrusted with the power and responsibility of helping to maintain order in this organization and component parts of such a Federation.

Yugoslavia is the logical country for this role. It was her people who, when things were blackest in Europe, had the courage to rise and say "No" to Hitler—the first nation to defy him in his, until then, unchecked march through Europe. Yugoslavia, furthermore, is surrounded by Axis countries—Germany, Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria—and so is the one country above all who must and can be trusted in a postwar plan to maintain order in the Balkans and to see to it that no repeated violations of the postwar peace arrangements are carried out.

Mirror of World Opinion

Free Press Case

Another skirmish in the unending battle of the people against the courts to protect American liberty is indicated in the petition of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for reconsideration of the free press case of last June.

The case involved the right of a city to require vendors of religious literature to obtain a peddler's license. Cities in Arkansas, Alabama and Arizona used such ordinances to forbid the sale of religious tracts. They refused to license the vendors, which enabled the police to arrest them for violating the peddler's license ordinance.

By a 5-to-4 decision, the United States Supreme Court held that the ordinances did not infringe any right guaranteed by the Constitution. Justice Reed, who read the majority opinion, explained that "any religious or didactic group" may be subjected "to a reasonable fee for their money-making activities" if "money is earned by the sale of articles."

The majority opinion was noteworthy for its omission of reference to the fact that the license could be denied, which gave the city the privilege of barring the sale, and for its failure to distinguish between an article of commerce and the issue of a religious press.

Chief Justice Stone and Justices Murphy, Black and Douglas dissented. The weight of their dissent, and their notice of the press freedom guaranty of the Constitution, are among grounds that offer hope for a more enlightened consideration of the case.—*Indianapolis News.*

"Last Mail From Germany"

The information in letters found on the German dead, intimate and personal as it is, leads to some striking deductions. The people inside Germany hate the war and want it to end. They are tired of hardships, sick of sacrifice. They lament the moral disintegration of their young women; they shudder at air raids; they weep over their dead. But nowhere do they betray the least suggestion of German guilt or regret for horrors which the German armies perpetrate.

Hard as is their life, they know neither starvation nor desperation. Nor do they expect Germany to lose the war. To expect them at this time to revolt against Hitler is as futile and puerile as to expect the Führer to live up to his promises or treaties.

Diaries of the German dead, particularly Nazi officers, support these conclusions. The Russians have gathered thousands of these. —MAURICE HINDUS in *The American Magazine.*

Our Readers—and the Barbary Pirates

The dramatic aspects of United States history obviously have decided interest for many Americans. Mention by Erwin D. Canham, in his Down the Middle of the Road column of his difficulty in finding references in his home library to the American war with the Barbary pirates during the early years of the republic brought a flood of letters, all of them recommending sources of information, several quoting these references at length. Because of their intrinsic interest, we append a number of these letters.

Quotes Six References

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his column, "Down the Middle of the Road," Mr. Canham told us of his fruitless search through his history books for information on the Tripolitan Wars in 1801-05.

Decatur's exploits having comprised one of my boyhood's favorite tales, I began to wonder after reading the column whether this bit of American history had since been placed in the same category with Grimm's Fairy Tales or Greek mythology.

Realizing that someone should come to the rescue, for the purpose of cheering up Mr. Canham if for no other reason, I polished up my armor, mounted my steed, and, rushed forth to battle the history books.

That I was not completely done in by the adversary is plentifully vouched for, I hope, by the trophy won and herewith presented for your inspection under the designation of "Captain Decatur and the History Books."

I believe it contains information and comment, pertinent to present events.

Philadelphia — JAMES W. MOREHOUSE

[Editor's Note—Mr. Morehouse's attached article was, indeed, pertinent, and he quoted from six authorities: Ridpath's History of the United States, D. H. Montgomery's "The Leading Facts of American History, John Bach McMaster's "A Brief History of the United States," Bassett's "A Short History of the United States," Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People," and the Standard American Encyclopedia. Mr. Morehouse concludes his article and quotations with this comment:

"Tomorrow's larger and better-balanced perspective may reveal the parallel, if any, between this bit of history and the momentous events presently transpiring on the coasts of Africa, which, under the benign eye and enlightened co-operation of a wholly modern and friendly Moor, are doubtless serving to forecast a new liberation for the peoples of Europe from another and far more dangerous form of tyranny; one that exacts its tribute not in gold but in the life-blood of nations."]

"Millions for Defense!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Not in the History Books!" recalled to mind my own astonishment at learning only recently about "Barbary Pirates and Stephen Decatur." Particularly interested in American history because foreign born, I had, over a period of twenty years or so, eagerly devoured works on American history.

Recently by mere accident a copy of "The Barbary Corsairs" by Stanley Lane-Poole (New York: Putnam, 1902) fell into my hands. In it I read much on the subject.

New York — GIZELLA VON WALTHERS

Mr. Abbot's Account

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The column "Down the Middle of the Road" is always most interestingly written and delightfully fresh. As to our war with the Barbary Pirates, I would refer the author to the following:

"The Growth of the American Nation," by Harry Pratt Judson, page 163.

"The Making of the American Republic," by Archer Butler Hulbert, page 207.

"Leading Facts of American History," by the famous historian, D. H. Montgomery, pages 192 and 193.

"The Story of our Navy for Young Americans." This book in my library was written by the former editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Willis J. Abbot, who devotes the entire Chapter 7 to this event and takes in pages 96 to 114. This is the most complete story of the subject I have been able to find.

New York — JONAS FELDMAN

Nelson Praised Decatur

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I must confess my previous complete ignorance of the wars with the Barbary pirates. While there is not an Encyclopedia Britannica in our house, there is a set of Funk & Wagnall's Encyclopedia in twenty-five small volumes. I immediately looked up Stephen Decatur and found a brief account of his "chastising of the Algerines (1815)" and also this:

"In the war with Tripoli (1801-05) his brilliant achievement of boarding and burning the captured Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, and then escaping, Nelson pronounced 'the most daring act of the age.'"

(MISS) JUDITH F. PIERS

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Re-informed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you, Erwin D. Canham, for inspiring us to see what my Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History had to say about Americans previously in North Africa. We traced it out (1) Barbary, (2) Algiers, (3) Decatur! So now we are re-informed if not edified.

Then we ruffled back the pages of the book and a plan of Dartmoor Prison caught our eye and we read the column of text. Another place where American seamen had been that we had not even heard of.

Vicksburg, Mich. — (MRS.) PIERCE YOUNG

Bryant Wrote About It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I read Mr. Canham's piece, I went to the bookcase and drew out Volume II of a four-volume set of William Cullen Bryant's "Popular History of the United States" and found in Chapter 7 a full account of the war, illustrated with a picture of Stephen Decatur in a hand-to-hand combat with the enemy. This was published in 1880.

San Diego, Calif. — GRACE PORTER

Britannica Covers It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the evening before the paper came we were discussing the pirate wars, and when I read of Mr. Canham's dilemma I went to my Britannica and found enough to verify his statements.

I studied about these wars in school history books, such as Barnes's or Ridpath's.

Cody, Wyo. — (MRS.) T. J. WALTERS

In Collier's Encyclopedia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The National Encyclopedia, issued by P. F. Collier & Son Corporation, has much to say on the subject.

Miami, Fla. — N. P. KARTMAN

American History Compressed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As to the story of our Navy's exploits in the Mediterranean, over a hundred years ago, I take pleasure in referring you to Gardner W. Allen's "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs."

I quite agree with you that our textbooks on American history certainly should have something more about that performance of our very small but efficient Navy which was so gallantly led.

In justice to the writers of textbooks for schools, however, I happen to know that they are so restricted by school authorities that they compress into 700-odd pages the entire history of our country.

My own feeling is that six or seven years of history, with a different volume for each year, and progressing from 1608 on to 1942 should be the school requirement for each student.

Cambridge, Mass. — LANIUS D. EVANS

From the Old St. Nicholas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I didn't realize how barren school histories are of all allusions to the Barbary pirates and Stephen Decatur.

However, there is an excellent and stirring account of the burning of the Philadelphia by Henry Cabot Lodge in "Hero Tales from American History," which he and Theodore Roosevelt wrote over forty years ago. The stories came out separately in the St. Nicholas Magazine, I think. I fell heir to some back volumes of that late lamented magazine in which I first read this story.

The best reference book for United States history is Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History. (MRS.) FRANCES B. HATCH

Oceanville, Maine

The "Blue Jackets" Series

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If memory serves me right, you will find an account of the Barbary Pirates in "Blue Jackets of 1812," by Willis J. Abbot, former editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

This, with "Blue Jackets of '76" and "Blue Jackets of '61," formed a series which I received as a gift on Christmas 1889 and which was one of my most prized possessions.

Since reading your article I have had a strong urge to reclaim at least the "Blue Jackets of 1812" from the attic and reread the exciting story of the Navy of that time.

Syracuse, N. Y. — JOSEPH E. WARD

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